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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Alberta Liberals Meet

H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin, Elected New President

Alberta Liberals met in Calgary on Saturday last to select a new president to replace R. L. Barrowman, of Lethbridge, who has resigned, and also the question of a leader of the party in place of E. L. Gray, now an employee of the federal government at Regina, in charge of administration of the Acreage Bonus Plan.

H. J. Montgomery, of Wetaskiwin, former Liberal member for that constituency and an active party worker, was elected to head the organization. C. J. Ford, K.C., and Andrew Sheline, of Calgary, were named vice president and treasurer respectively. George J. Bryan, of Edmonton, continues as secretary.

Regional vice-presidents elected were E. J. Grant, Sexsmith, and S. O'Brien, Berwyn, for northern Alberta; Walter Bissell, Viking, and Mrs. Paul Regan, Edmonton, for central Alberta; W. Clements, Rockyford, A B. Claypool, Swalwell, Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, and J. F. Greenwood, Macleod, for southern Alberta.

The matter of selecting a leader for the party will be left to a general convention, the date for which was left in the hands of the new executive, the only stipulation made being that it be "opportune," in view of the war situation.

BRIDAL SHOWER

(Contributed by Mrs. Geo. Lowe)

On September 24th, in the Rest Room, a large gathering of the community held a shower to honor Mrs. Peter Wilson (Helen Battle), now residing at Sylvan Lake.

The bride was accompanied by Mrs. Davis. A large collection of beautiful and useful gifts were received by the bride. Mrs. Stanley Horsky made the opening speech and asked the bride to accept the gifts as a token of our esteem.

The bride with her three assistants then opened the gifts, which were handed round for inspection. The bride, looking as charming as ever, then rose and gave a delightful speech, thanking all for their kindness.

A most sumptuous lunch was then served by fourteen hostesses: gift from hostesses to bride being a handsome clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilson are spending a short vacation with Mrs. Davis and son at Georgetown.

Alta. Butter Output Increases

Output of Alberta creamery butter for August, 1941, amounted to 4,440,738 lbs., indicating an increase of 415,421 lbs., or 10.3 per cent over the corresponding month of 1940.

During the past few weeks production has shown excellent increases over 1940, and it is quite likely that increases of 20 per cent and more may be recorded during the fall months providing weather conditions are normal, says the report issued by the Dairy Branch.

Stocks of creamery butter for all Canada at Sept. 1 indicated an increase of approximately three and three-quarter million lbs.; this together with increased production has caused a decline in butter prices. However, it is not anticipated that these slightly lower quotations will retard production to any extent. Rains in the northern sections have provided excellent fall pastures.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Low Rail Fares

BETWEEN ALL STATIONS IN CANADA

ROUND TRIP for SINGLE FARE And ONE QUARTER

MINIMUM FARE 25c.

GOOD GOING:

OCTOBER 10

UNTIL 2 P.M.

OCTOBER 13

RETURNING:

Leave destination not later than Midnight, OCTOBER 14

Good in all classes of accommodation.

Information from nearest Agent.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

CALF CLUB SHOW

The Junior Calf Club held a successful show on Saturday afternoon last. While there was not a large crowd present, probably owing to the weather, which although having turned fine after the snow of Friday was quite on the chilly side, those who were present showed a lively interest in the proceedings.

The district agriculturist, A. J. Charnetski, opened the show with a brief talk on its objects and, in addition, a few remarks concerned with the Junior Judging Competition which was to take place later.

There were twelve entries on the ground, confined to beef type heifers, and Wm. Mead, provincial livestock promoter, gave an exhaustive talk to the crowd on points to be noted in the raising of the right type of beef carrying cattle. The calves were paraded around a ring led by their young owners and, later, were lined up while Mr. Mead gave reasons for his preferences in judging and answered questions and criticism made by adults.

Meanwhile, some ten young folk, who had entered for the junior judging competition, had been given cards on which to express their views on the beasts shown. These were collected and judged in order of merit and prizes awarded.

By reason of the present call on poultry producers to step up egg production, it was deemed advisable to encourage poultry exhibits from the young people. Here there were 23 entries in light and heavy classes, which gave F. B. Dunkley, provincial poultry field man, plenty of work to do in judging. Mr. Dunkley also explained to an interested group his preferences and reasons in judging, and, later, in the hall gave a good talk on the feeding and management of poultry, winding up his work with a practical demonstration of the killing and dressing of a bird.

The credit for the arrangement of this show is due to Mr. Charnetski, of Stettler, who not only takes a keen interest in the agricultural problems of his district, but is always available for co-operation with the executive of the Delia Agricultural Improvement Association.

Calf prize list is as follows:

BEST BEEF HEIFERS

1. Elaine Reeves $6 00
2. Jack Reeves $5 00
3. Edna Scott $4 00
4. Jessie Battle $3 00
5. James Scott $2.00

Remaining seven entries $1 each.

JUNIOR JUDGING

1. James Scott $3 00
2. Luella Scott $2 00
3. Olive Dunfield $1.00
4. Lorna Scott $1 00

Remaining six entries 50c. each.

Prizes donated by Delia business men went to sixteen of the poultry entries; four in each class, heavy and light pullets, heavy and light cockerels.

Warn Motor Drivers of Carbon Monoxide Dangers

Now that the fall driving season is in full swing, there is need of being on the alert to the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning, it is pointed out by officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

Some fatalities in the previous season doubtless would have been averted had a little more care and precaution been exercised on the part of the motorist.

This season there will be more of the older types of cars in use. Steps on the part of the manufacturers to curtail the output of new models and the natural tendency of many people to keep the old machine in use due to war conditions, means that there will be a substantial increase in the number of older cars on the highways.

Under such circumstances there is a vital need to be on the watch for evidence of carbon monoxide gas, as its deadly fumes take a heavy toll each year.

During these cold, frosty mornings, make certain that there is plenty of air getting into the car, that one or more windows are open. See that the windows are open when starting the car, and keep them open. In that way you will be warding off the dangers of the deadly gas accumulating in your car.

Last year carbon monoxide poisoning took a heavy toll of motorists in this country. Proper steps should be taken to prevent this toll mounting. The individual driver can check the danger by having his car inspected, and ensure that all parts are in proper working order.

Revenues derived from gasoline taxes in Canada during 1940 amounted $56,179,173, as against $51,954,360 in 1939.

The Western Farmer and the Wheat Siuation

Statement by President of United Grain Growers Limited

WINNIPEG, September 19, 1941.

R. S. LAW, President of United Grain Growers Limited, today issued a statement on behalf of the Board of Directors of that Company advocating a payment on an acreage basis to western wheat farmers, comparable to the cost of living bonus, to compensate farmers for increased costs prevailing this year and to remedy the deficiency in western farm income. The statement is as follows:

"It is becoming more evident every day that western wheat income is inadequate for the satisfactory maintenance of agricultural production in western Canada. The situation calls for full government review at the earliest possible moment to bring about an adjustment. Western farmers are suffering not only from reduced production caused by adverse weather conditions and by their compliance with the government plan for wheat acreage reduction; they are suffering from increased costs of living and operation due to the rise of prices in Canada. Adjustment of income is required for exactly the same reasons which have brought about cost of living bonuses in industry and in the Civil Service, and is more urgently required because farmers have to provide not only for cost of living but also for cost of operation.

"There are several possible methods of making such an adjustment. One would be a considerable increase in the basis of initial payments for wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board. The Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited advocated such an increase as far back as last January. It now feels it necessary, however, because of subsequent developments, to put forward a suggestion for an alternative basis. One reason is that the government has now twice refused to make such an increase. Another is that owing to new factors which have entered the situation, an increase in Wheat Board payments would only partially meet the present problem. If granted, to make it reasonably satisfactory, it would be necessary to supplement it by direct payments in respect to a large volume of wheat which cannot or will not be delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board this year but which farmers will dispose of otherwise, by sale on the open market, by feeding on their own farms or by sale to neighbors for feeding purposes. To farmers so disposing of their wheat, or to those who have had less than average yields, an increase in Wheat Board payments unless otherwise supplemented would either be a minor or an inadequate benefit.

"Nevertheless, it is clear that it is in respect to wheat that farm income needs to be adjusted, for wheat is the one important commodity in Canada which is still selling on a basis of distressed prices. It is the wheat farmer on whose behalf adjustment is most urgently required, and those farmers who have also other lines of production require adjustment in respect to their wheat operations.

"For such reasons the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited advocates that there should be paid to each wheat farmer a bonus on his wheat acreage. It should be applied not on the acreage actually seeded to wheat in 1941, but on what is known as his basic wheat acreage. That is the acreage established by the Canadian Wheat Board for each individual farmer in order to regulate quota deliveries of wheat this year. It is with minor exceptions 65 per cent of the acreage seeded to wheat in 1940. The total of basic wheat acreages established by the Canadian Wheat Board is probably in the neighborhood of eighteen and one half million acres. A payment of $3.00 per basic acre would amount to $55,500,000. Any calculation of western farm income will show that for the current crop year it falls short by at least that amount of enough to provide adequately for agricultural maintenance. That such an estimate is moderate may be seen by noting that if western farmers and farm workers were to receive a cost of living bonus only on the same basis as is being widely applied to industrial and civil service workers, it would amount to some $45,000,000 dollars or more, and that their need for an adjustment, which ought to cover production as well as living costs is greater than that of wage earners.

"A few of the comparative advantages of such a plan may be mentioned. It would be unnecessary for the Dominion government to reverse decisions it has already made. It would be in conformity with the acreage payments already provided for in connection with the wheat acreage reduction plan and the assumption in that plan of government responsibility for supplementing farmers' limited income from wheat. It would not interfere with feeding of wheat to live stock. It corresponds in principle to the cost of living bonus given to wage earners. Its benefits are equitably distributed with no discrimination against the farmer whose yields this year were low. It would not require to be applied immediately to be effective, but necessary time could be taken by the government of Canada to study the problem, and possibly to bring the plan before Parliament.

(Continued in next column)

Presentation to E. M. Bigelow From Railroad Telegraphers

E. M. Bigelow, C.N.R. agent at Delia for twenty-five years, retired from active service on the 14th of July, 1941.

Recently at his home in Burnaby, B.C., Mr. Bigelow received three handsome gifts from the Calgary Division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through its local Chairman, Mr. O. G. Sibbald, of Munson, Alberta.

The gifts consisted of a brass smoking stand and a set of English B.B.B. pipes in case, also an English Restick, or walking cane, with ring handles which open to form a seat.

At the time of his retirement, Mr. Bigelow was the oldest active member of the O.R.T. on the Canadian National Railway, as he had been a continuous member from 1893 to 1941. He joined, when as a boy of seventeen, he commenced to learn telegraphy and early appreciated the benefits derived from the Union.

In 1933 he was given a Life Membership in the Order, having completed forty years of membership.

U. F. W. A.

A very profitable and pleasant afternoon was had on Thursday last, when the U.F.W.A. held its regular monthly meeting.

Meeting was opened by Mrs. W. L. Carter in the usual way.

Roll call was responded to by: "What I see from my kitchen window."

Final arrangements were completed for the Harvest Dance, to be held in the Olympia Theatre on October 1st.

Mrs. Bares was present and explained the needs of the Red Cross at the present time.

A resolution re the price of wheat to be set at $1 was passed, and a copy is being forwarded to Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the Minister of Agriculture.

The October hostesses will be Mrs. Geo. Golds and Mrs. Geo. Lowe. Program convenor, Mrs. Rbt. Milne.

Mrs. Stanley Horsky, being in charge of the program, then gave a number of interesting readings, as well as little Evelyn Sakaluk, all being much appreciated. But the old-fashioned spelling bee remained to create a lot of amusement, Mrs. Geo. Edgley winning the high prize, while Mrs. W. L. Carter and Mrs. Geo. Golds were also in the prize list, Mrs. Horsky presenting each with a lovely gift.

Meeting adjourned by the singing of the National Anthem.

A lovely tea was served by the hostesses, Mrs. John Marshall and Mrs. Rbt. Milne.—COR.

Canadian National Earnings Show Increase

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways system for the week ending Sept. 12, 1941, were $6,349,488, as compared with $5,043,389 for the corresponding period of 1940, an increase of $1,306,099.

The Western Farmer and the Wheat Situation

(Continued from previous column)

"In reviewing the situation the government may properly take into account the fact that as a result of government policies in both countries much higher prices now prevail for wheat in the United States than are available to Canadian farmers. Prices there are quite on a parity with farmers' costs, a state of affairs very different to what prevails in western Canada. The contrast in conditions north and south of the international border, and the natural discontent which such a contrast creates provide one more reason for asking government reconsideration of the plight of the western Canadian wheat farmer.

"In putting forward this plan, the Company is showing no lack of sympathy with those who continue to support the plan which it earlier advocated, that of increasing Wheat Board initial payments. Their efforts are based on the same facts as the efforts of this Company, the need of more farm income in western Canada, and the need of government intervention in the situation. To recognize such need is in line with the war effort of Canada, which for maximum effectiveness requires that agriculture be kept functioning efficiently not only to strengthen the Canadian economy but also to insure the maximum production of food for supplying Great Britain."

Save The Yearling Hens

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Britain is calling for eggs. The poultry producers of Canada are being asked to increase the volume of production to meet this demand and supply the Canadian consumer as well. No one doubts that the farmers and specialized producers of Canada will be equal to the task, but it will require concerted effort and careful attention to the management and feeding of the chickens.

The production from the pullets going into laying houses this fall cannot fill the demand. However, thousands of yearling hens that normally would be sold for meat can be retained and help to swell the flow of eggs so urgently required. Furthermore, it is good business to do this. In recent years the practice of saving good yearling hens for a second year of production has been growing in popularity. The reason for this is that the investment in replacement stock is reduced.

On the average, birds will produce about 80 per cent as many eggs in their second year as in their first year. Thus birds that produce 200 eggs in their first year, may be expected to average about 160 eggs in their second year. Of course some birds are poor producers and should be culled out, but all birds that have given satisfactory yields the first year should be retained.

Birds that have completed a year of production will naturally go into a moult. During the moulting period they must be given good care in feeding and housing if they are to come into renewed production without prolonged delay. As the moulting birds are without their normal protection they should be carefully housed during bad weather, to prevent undue exposure and subsequent disease.

Feeding during the moulting period should be on a high plane, so that refeathering may be rapid and the birds may be in proper condition for egg production. A good laying ration is quite suitable and no radical change of feeding is required.

One important feature with yearling hens is that they do not produce pullet size eggs. Therefore, their product will immediately be in a higher grade and of a greater value than pullet eggs. The larger egg size is especially important in the present case, as eggs for Britain must be of the two highest size classes—medium and large. This is because more food value per unit of space can be shipped in eggs of this size than in the smaller sizes. With shipping difficulties as they are, this is an essential factor.

More letters giving suggestions for increasing production will follow, and in the meantime information is always available for the asking at the Experimental Station.

Recruiting Quota Short

It is reported from Military District No. 13 that recruiting for the 20th quota of reinforcements for the Canadian Active Army, which has now officially come to a close, has yielded a total of only 274 men out of 591 required.

It was indicated officially that no let up in recruiting throughout the province would transpire. All men presenting themselves, and who are accepted, will be taken in and held pending the receipt of details of the 21st quota.

Revenues derived from gasoline taxes in Canada in 1940 were $56,179,173.

MILITIA MEETING

Sunday, Sept. 5, 1941

At 10 a.m.

CLASSES In

Motor Mechanics, Machine Work, Electrical Work, Blacksmithing, Welding, Radio and Wireless

Will Be Organized to Begin Next Week

Classes will do Practical Shop Work

ALL MEMBERS OF UNIT ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND

STINKWEED FLAVOUR IN MILK AND CREAM

Stinkweed, when consumed by dairy cows, imparts a very disagreeable flavour to milk and cream. During the spring months and after harvest, when cows are turned into grain fields, they frequently feed on the young green plants or pick up the seeds around straw stacks.

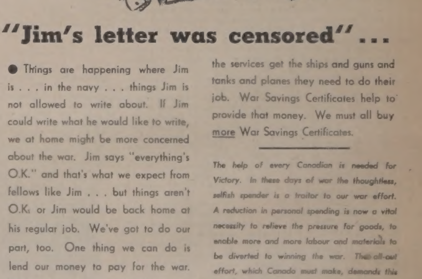
The flavour of Stinkweed is very powerful; one can of tainted cream will spoil a whole vat of butter of 1,000 pounds.

A discount of 10 cents per pound butterfat below special grade is made for Stinkweed flavoured cream.

The following suggestions will assist in avoiding losses from cream tainted with Stinkweed:—

1. Remove cows from Stinkweed infested fields at least three hours before milking.
2. Milk every cow into an empty pail, and determine by taste and smell which cows are producing tainted milk. Use the tainted milk for feeding live stock on the farm.
3. Carefully check and test the flavour of cream from each individual separation before adding to the shipping can.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in the prairie provinces during the first half of 1941 totalled $155,540,000, as compared with $89,594,000 in the first six months of 1940.



"Jim's letter was censored"...

● Things are happening where Jim is . . . in the navy . . . things Jim is not allowed to write about. If Jim could write what he would like to write, we at home might be more concerned about the war. Jim says "everything's O.K." and that's what we expect from fellows like Jim . . . but things aren't O.K. or Jim would be back home at his regular job. We've got to do our part, too. One thing we can do is lend our money to pay for the war. We've got to see to it that the men in the services get the ships and guns and tanks and planes they need to do their job. War Savings Certificates help to provide that money. We must all buy more War Savings Certificates.

The help of every Canadian is needed for Victory. In these days of war the thoughtless, selfish spender is a traitor to our war effort. A reduction in personal spending is now a vital necessity to relieve the pressure for goods, to enable more and more labour and materials to be diverted to winning the war. The all-out effort, which Canada must make, demands this self-denial of each of us.

SUPPORT THE WAR WEAPONS DRIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Published by the War Savings Committee, Ottawa

SPEND LESS—TO BUY MORE

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES



An Industrial Agriculture

The conversion of wheat into plastics may be the earnestly sought answer to the wheat problem, a problem which is becoming more acute as the war progresses and as this at present unwanted product of Western agriculture piles up in tremendous quantities.

It has been stated in this column before that efforts to solve the Western Canadian wheat problem should not be confined to the search for markets for this cereal as a bread grain but that the possibilities of putting wheat to use as an industrial commodity should be explored from every angle and should be the subject of experimentation.

A recent despatch sent out from Ottawa by the Canadian Press announced that "plastics made from Canadian materials have become the great white hope of manufacturers in meeting ordinary business requirements at a time when metals are urgently needed for defence purposes" and quoted research officials to that effect.

The despatch further quoted an official, presumably a research official, as stating that "new uses for plastics have been found and manufacturing systems have been improved. Often, plastics are thought of only as a substitute when, in fact, it has been found that they represent the best material for certain undertakings. For instance, with thin layers of wood and plastics materials are developing as strong as metal but lighter. In Canada we have wood, ample supplies of coal and other products which can be used in making plastics."

In speaking of "other products" which might be used as a base for the manufacture of plastics, the despatch might very well have made specific reference to wheat as a potential raw material, for it was dated three months after A. O. Store, a Regina, Saskatchewan, man had spent a couple of months in the east, investigating the commercial feasibility of converting wheat into plastics and other products needed in industry.

* * * *

All The Wheat

Assisted by the wheat pools in his mission, Mr. Store carried east with him samples of a durable, good looking plastic which he had made from wheat and while there, interviewed manufacturers and many private and governmental research workers. When he returned he prepared a brochure, entitled "Wheatite Plastic" in which he held out glowing prospects of the possibility of converting wheat into plastics, but intimated that further research should be prosecuted in the direction of determining the commercial possibility of making use of the entire wheat kernel in industry.

Mr. Store's chief line of inquiry was devoted to the feasibility of utilizing in industry all the properties of wheat; the proteins, comprising 15 per cent. in the manufacture of plastics and the starches, comprising 60 per cent. in the production of commercial alcohol and a variety of other commodities including plastics.

That power alcohol can be extracted from wheat starches was already known, and Mr. Store secured plenty of confirmation for his opinion that plastics of varying qualities could be produced from wheat, and with this knowledge, his recommendations should not be lightly shelved. They are:

1. That a well equipped research laboratory be established in Western Canada upon a site assured of adequate supplies of electrical energy and suitable water; and
2. That research work be started at the earliest possible moment.

It is suggested that research work should be underaken by the farmers themselves, through their organizations, rather than that it should be left to governmental agencies, now that the latter are devoting all their energies to war production and war problems.

* * * *

Co-ordination Needed

This self-help proposal appears to be highly meritorious in view of the fact that the wheat problem is primarily the farmers' problem and with so much at stake, it can be taken for granted that they would tackle the problem with all the earnestness that self interest dictates and that they would co-ordinate research work that has already been done by other organizations and in divers places.

That such co-ordination of effort is essential is evident from the fact that it has been demonstrated that it is not an economic feasibility to extract power alcohol from wheat starch alone. It is probable that plastics could not be manufactured from wheat as a commercial proposition, but if the two were combined and the possibility of making use of other by-products in a single plant were investigated, the industrial outlook might well be very different.

It is interesting to note that plastics and power alcohol are not the only industrial commodities that can be secured from wheat. Other products which may be, and in some instances have been extracted from wheat, are sugars, syrups, explosives and films, to mention only a few.

In view of the pressing nature of the problem and the necessity for a permament solution of it, no stone should be left unturned to explore all avenues which might lead to the industrialization of Western Canadian agriculture.

New Milling Process

White Flour To Retain The Vitamin Of Whole Wheat

The new milling process which will make it possible for white flour to retain the vitamin which is fairly abundant in whole wheat will make it easier, and less expensive, especially for thos who prefer white bread, to keep an adequate supply of B1 in their systems. The regular use of the new bread will also likely improve the health of those who, while not obviously suffering from any B1 deficiency ailment, may actually be at less than peak efficiency because of slight deficiency. Since B1 is said to be a factor in counteracting the effects of over work and nerve strain, the wartime importance of the new milling process may be great.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

A Universal Truth

Famous Author Gives It Expression In A Recent Book

A letter, in the New York Sun says: The world is indebted to Somerset Maugham for the perfect expression of a universal truth. In his last book, "Strictly Personal," he says:

"If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony of it is that if it is comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that too."

The author makes this statement in the chapter in which he has dealt with the situation of France prior to her fall. The truth of theobservation is no less applicable to our own country.

Terns, or sea swallows, are said to have a greater "homing sense" than pigeons.

Josef Stalin actually is not a Russian but a Georgian.

Gift For Iran

Young Shah Has Turned Over Father's Fortune To Nation

Iran's new 21-year-old Shah decided to cede all the possessions of his fabulously rich father as a gift to the nation, the government announced.

The new ruler also has prepared a general amnesty decree for all political prisoners of the regime of his abdicated father, it was announced.

The former Shah, a one-time Cossack cavalryman, reputedly was the richest man in Asia when he gave up his throne a few weeks ago.

Almost all of Mazanderan province was his private holding and the revenue from monopolies, hotels, motor transport and many kinds of stores and factories bulged the royal purse. Vast sums were banked in his name in the United States and Britain.

A Clever Quotation

Geoffrey Shakespeare, under secretary for the dominions, quoted a fellow with the same surname in addressing the newly-landed Canadian tank brigade at a British port this summer. Said the undersecretary: "My namesake once wrote, 'Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.' But I say to you: 'Four times is he armed that gets his tanks in fust'."

The Letter Arrived

E. A. Poulain, city clerk of St. Boniface, Man., said he received a letter from a New York lawyer addressed to the St. Boniface City Clerk, "Providence of Manatoba, Saskatchewan."

What we call India ink was a Chinese invention, says a technologist.

In weaving, the warp runs lengthwise of the loom and is crossed by the woof. 2431

Canada's Civil Service

A New Pattern Of Public Thought In Canada

One of the most heartening steps ever taken by this country in real democracy was when it adopted the present Civil Service Act. That act didn't entirely root out patronage, but it did create a new pattern of public thought in Canada, a new consciousness of the meaning of a permanent Civil Service to democratic government. More and more we came to realize that with government's increased complexity, with its growing extension to nearly all human activities, one of the principal sheet anchors of the democratic system must be in a civil service of integrity and efficiency.

What came to us in consequence is to-day one of the stays of our war effort. This country's war financial organization has, by common consent, been a fine achievement. It has been made possible, we think, by the existence in our Department of Finance and in our Bank of Canada of men of the highest training and ability; men who understood the intricacies of world and international exchange, who could plan and execute a war financial policy upon war realities. And so in other departments: In our External Affairs Department, in Transport, in National Revenue—in every branch of administration.

It may be well that all of us understand this; that we realize what the best in a civil service can mean to a democracy in ordeal.

Surprised Ground Staff

Tasmanian Airman Flew Captured Junkers To A British Airdrome

Rushing forward with fixed bayonets to surround a German dive bomber which landed on their airdrome, members of the Royal Air Force ground staff with the Royal Air Force in Egypt's western desert were astonished to see one of their own officers clamber from the cockpit.

With a German dictionary to aid his study of the controls, a Tasmanian wing commander flew the captured Junkers from a Libyan frontier area.

He made three forced landings en route.

Once an oil gauge burst in his face. He then set off on foot with half a can of water and a can of meat.

Finding another damaged Junkers, he salvaged the oil gauge and returned to fit it to his machine.

On the final lap of his flight a naval officer on leave from Tobruk brought him 10 gallons of ordinary automobile gasoline and the two flew together to this base.

Prevents Eye Fatigue

Vitamin A Is Major Factor In Mechanics Of Vision

Candidates for employment at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company plant at Mansfield, Ohio, where production will begin soon on a $3,000,000 order for binoclulars for the United States Army, must undergo special tests to determine whether they are deficient in vitamin A.

Vitamin A, says the New York Herald Tribune, has long been recognized as a major factor in the mechanics of vision, which is important in such high precision work as binocular manufacture. The vitamin helps to replenish the supply of "visual purple," a chemical which governs the speed of reaction to changing light.

The Westinghouse plant was the first large industrial establishment to feed viamin A capsules to employees to prevent eye fatigue, but until now its use was limited to inspectors responsible for matching exact shades of white on the enameled surfaces of electric refrigerators and ranges.

Go Into The Making

Listing numerous farm crops that go into the making of an automobile, a manufacturer includes hogs, furnishing lard oil and brush bristles; beeswax, an electrical imbedding compound; sugar cane, providing alcohol for shock absorber fluid and other uses; and goats, supplying mohair.

HOSPITAL O.C.



Camp Borden's military hospital is now commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. G. D. Campbell, who came from the Debert military camp to take over the new post. Entering the army immediately after his graduation from Dalhousie University during the last war, he has been connected with it ever since.

Scientific Research

Has Greatly Increased In Activity Since Outbreak Of The War

Scientific research in Canada has increased in scope and activity between 300 and 400 per cent. since the outbreak of war, C. I. MacKenzie, acting president of the National Research Council, and president of the Engineering Institute of Canada, stated. Together with members of both institutions of which he is head, he is making an inspection tour of western Canada.

So important is the work of the Research Council considered in relation to the war that private firms have contributed over $1,300,000, for its use, Mr. MacKenzie stated. Scientists are working continuously, striving to perfect new instruments and equipment which may be of use to Canada. As an example of the work done by the council, Mr. MacKenzie cited the fact that $50,000,000 worth of gadgets for airplanes have been turned out in factories on a mass production scale after the National Research Council okayed the gadgets.

Scientists are at a premium today, he added. Particularly in England there is a scarcity of them, and Canadians are being sent over there to help. The work of the National Research Council embraces all fields of war endeavor, he said, including airplane development, mines and mine sweeping, and military equipment. Much research had been made in the field of poisonous gas. "If the Germans should launch a gas attack, I can assure you we can come back at them equally, if not more strongly," he said.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Oil Production

Increase Is Shown For First Six Months Of This Year

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in June amounted to 818,000 barrels compared with 843,134 barrels in May and 657,098 barrels in June, 1940, the Dominion bureau of statistics, said.

Production during the first six months of this year totalled 4,872,-969 barrels, an increase of 32.4 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

Alberta produced 802,323 barrels of the June production.

Saving Aluminum

Enough aluminum to build 11 Spitfires or eight bombers is being saved annually by the Canadian telephone industry through economies and the use of other metals as substitutes.

Sunray lamp treatments, given to night fighter pilots who sleep in the daytime, have been extended to submarine crews.

Bank of Canada bills are in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100 and $1,000.

A soda fountain noted by the Detroit News specializes in a Dictator Sundae, half nuts.

IT'S LATER THAN YOU THINK, LITTLE MAN



—The Columbus Dispatch.

Seeking Aid For Chinese

Talented Aviatrix Has Done Much For Her Own People

China's only aviatrix, a hospital-executive and a patriot, Miss Lee Ya Ching in Toronto for the United China Relief, has seen much of the world.

Her first name Miss Lee Ya Ching explained, is Ya Ching, not Lee, because "we put the cart before the horse, a custom that the Chinese are not likely to change for all the tea in China, as the English say."

Miss Lee was born in China. As a girl she travelled with her father to Switzerland, France and England and came to the United States to graduate from California's Boeing flying school, a feat of which she is proud. She also became the first Chinese member of the caterpillar club during an upside down flip with an unfastened safety belt over San Francisco Bay, a feat which she describes as "very stupid."

In 1936 she set out for China to make her homeland air-minded. She flew every airline, visited every airport, became an instructor at China's biggest air school in Shanghai. By July of 1937, though, the Japanese washed out her flying career for the time being.

This talented Chinese girl, who had never been in a hospital in her life, except to visit a sick friend, became administrator of a 200-bed military establishment in Shanghai where terrific bombardments and shellings left thousands wounded and homeless.

"The Belgium Radium Institute provided the doctors but we had only six trained nurses," said Miss Lee. "That left only three nurses on shift at a time for 200 Chinese soldiers, all of whom were seriously wounded."

Her hospital was in the international settlement because the Japanese bombed every hospital that wasn't. The red crosses that the Chinese painted on their hospital roofs were bad. Instead of providing protection they made the targets stand out more clearly on Japanese bomb sights.

"Since the war began, the number of refugees has piled up to 50,000,-000," she stated.

Speaking for herself, Miss Lee said that she has been in many bombings. She was as close as 200 feet to an exploding missile. What do you think about when a bomb falls? "If you are alive, youu rush to help, you have no time to think, for perhaps every 20 feet you will find—a body."

The Weapon Of Surprise

British Home Guard Well-Trained In Art Of Camouflage

Camouflage, the weapon of surprise, plays an important part in the training of the British Home Guard, who have a bagful of tricks of concealment and deception ready to untie if German forces ever land in Great Britain.

Information about camouflage is as jealously guarded as details of a new plane, but the war office hinted at some of the ways in which it can be used in an account of Home Guard experiences.

One of the first lessons the civilian soldiers learn is not to try to look like something which always stays still. To be able to move and still not be seen is the secret of good camouflage.

One Home Guard made himself look like the stump of an old tree with a few branches. He was all right until asked to move but then found himself so entangled in wire contraptions he couuldn't stir a foot.

Camouflage is easy in towns or in country where there are plenty of trees and hedges, but in moorland it is a problem. The hider's best chance there is to try to look like a clomp of heather or part of a retted tree stump.

The feathers of a chicken help to break the line of a body and hide the gleam of a steel helmet, while in stone wall country something more nondescript, such as a veil, can be evolved.

Detection as well as deception figure in the Home Guard training and many innocent trees and bushes have been "spotted" by over-sensitive observers.

An instructor once put out eight concealed men and asked his class to find them. Before long a bright student claimed 14 men sighted. He was somewhat perturbed when 12 of his finds turned out to be natural objects.

Few Seen In Cities

The automobile has pushed the horse almost out of the large cities. In Montreal, which keeps tab on its livestock population by taxes, a $2 tax was collected on 1,208 horses last year. Ten years ago 2,000 horses were taxed. According to the tax man, there are 40 cows in Montreal. Fee on cows is $1 each.

Employment For Women

To off-set a shortage of stenographers and typists the civil service commission announced that married women up to 60 years will be permitted to try examinations for appointment as temporary grade one clerks.

Hay fever was first described in 1819 by a London physician and was called "summer catarrh."

Aubergine is another name for egg plant.



Just Expected Mercy

Famous Opera Star Told Portrait Painter What She Wanted

The lovable Madame Schumann-Heink was a woman of rare charm and geniality. She was the first to make fun of her own shortcomings, and was often heard to comment good-humoredly on her decidedly matronly figure.

On one occasion, a fashionable portrait painter asked her to sit for her portrait. The plump opera star hesitated for a long while before making her decision.

"Don't be afraid, Madame," said the artist teasingly, "I'll do you justice."

"Ah," replied the prima donna, "it isn't justice I ask at your hands; it is mercy!"

Power For Victory

Canada To Have A Fully Armored Striking Force

The Fifth Canadian Division, now in training at Camp Borden, will be a fully armored striking force. It will require 3,500 vehicles, ranging all the way from motorcycles to heavy tanks. The Financial Post estimates that the total horsepower represented is 387.500 h.p.

This is more than the peak load of power required to turn all the factory wheels, light all the homes streets and offices, and operate street cars, etc., in the city of Toronto. Ontario Hydro annual report gives Toronto's peak load last year as 380,000 h.p.—The Financial Post.

Nine hydroelectric stations are planned along 60 miles of the Zanga River in Armenia, where the water flows from Lake Sevan 6,000 feet up in the mountains.

The first creatures to develop tongues were amphibians. As long as animals lived and seized their food in the water, tongues were unnecessary.

Wool Grading

Canadian Military Clothing Is Second To None

The grading of wool has been in operation in Canada for the past quarter century and in time of war is of valuable assistance to Canada's national effort. One of the chief reasons for grading Canadian fleece wool is to select the fleece for the particular grade to which it belongs. This makes it possible for the woollen mills that are working on government contracts or are using wool for the civilian trade to purchase those grades or qualities which are best suited to specific lines of manufacture. One result is that Canadian military clothing is second to none, but so great is the demand for wools that much graded wool has to be imported.

Making Inquiries About Seed

Farmers In Britain Already Preparing For Next Year's Crop

Farmers in Britain are beginning to worry about next year's crop. This is particularly true of clover and grass seeds, substantial supply of which used to come from the continent and quite a lot from this side of the ocean. Shipping space will be the difficulty in sending seeds from Canada but no one realizes the necessity for good clean seed more than the British farmer and he is already making inquiries about 1942.

The first traverse of the Northwest Passage was made by Roald Amundsen in 1906 aboard the schooner Gjoa.

Consider the flea, says a foolish contemporary. All it does in its life is jump around—and it goes to the dogs.

Thailand's name, changed from Siam in 1939, means "land of free people."



The Victory Sign

We Should Set Proper Values On Its Meaning

These days we are seeing everywhere in this province Britain's "V for Victory" symbol, from carefully printed stickers for envelopes to scrawly marks on the fence. For us in this country it cannot possibly have the same meaning that it has in blitzed England or beleaguered Europe. There it is the rallying call for people who have suffered, many of them to the limit. It gives them courage to fight on through destruction, starvation and death.

We hope that "V for Victory" will NEVER have such a setting in this country. But because we have so far escaped such suffering it is all the more urgent that we set value on that stern symbol. In our hearts it will be the sign of the highest patriotism that a Canadian can have. "V for Victory" for us means sacrificial living.

For instance, the man who wears a "V" on his coat or his car will be the fellow who is getting along better with the people he works with. We will instinctively know that he is conserving gasoline giving full co-operation to the Government in every move it makes to cope with problems as they come up. In fact he will be spending some time each day thinking out how much more he can do on his own initiative.

The woman who wears a "V" will have started by eliminating waste from her kitchen and by contributing to the salvage corps. She will work for a budget and buy healthful foods. Personal extravagances and gossip will be a thing of the past.

The "V for Victory" homes will have solved the problem of the family scrap. Children will be taught the simple beginnings of good citizenship by doing their home duties well. Parental authority will be united, thus giving the child a sense of security.

Canada's victory cannot come on the cheap. Its certainty lies in the spirit of her people. United against a foe without, we must also stand as one against the foe within. The "V" Canadians will be panic-proof, unstirred by rumor and distorted news. Their morale will be unshakable. And the secret of high morale lies in personal victory over soft complacency, selfishness and narrow prejudices. "V" is truly our symbol when we are ready to pay the price of victory by creating sound homes, teamwork in industry and a united nation.

Have Secret Substance

Nazis Can Raise Octane Rating Of Ordinary Gasoline

Germany has developed a secret substance, easy to handle, which when added to ordinary automobile gasoline boosts its octane rating to that of high-test aviation fuel, Pan American Airways said.

The stuff looks like ordinary cardboard. You take a little piece of it and stick it in a tank of automobile gas, and presto, you have a tank full of airplane gasoline.

The secret was discovered by Pan American-Grace Airways while it was setting up its lines in Ecuador paralleling the German-controlled Sedta Airline there.

Pan American officials said they did not know just what the chemical make-up of the secret substance was.

Oil company officials at New York, however, said United States petroleum research men have worked out several formulas for compounds to do the same work that the German one does.

Because refining facilities for the manufacture of aviation fuel in the United States always have been adequat for all needs, use of the formulas to date has been only on an experimental basis.

Asked To Continue Tests

California Man Has Invented A Radio-Controlled Aerial Torpedo

United States army officials at Vallejo, Calif., expressed interest in a strange looking, radio-controlled aerial torpedo developed by a Mare Island navy yard engineer.

They watched his experiment with a six-foot working model in a field near Vallejo and recommended he continue tests and make a complete report. Such a torpedo could open up a totally new branch of aerial warfare. The winged torpedo, which operated on a gyroscope principle, is designed to fly at an altitude of 30,000 feet.

Noted For Quick Wit

Distinguished British Lawyer Does Not Let Any Chance Slip

Sir Norman Birkett, the distinguished British lawyer who addressed the Canadian Bar Association recently, is noted for his quick wit as well as for his wisdom, and has made a notable success of broadcasts replying to Lord Haw Haw in Berlin. When in Canada in 1937, driving along one of Ontario's main highways, he saw a sign over an apple booth, "Duchesses, 15 cents." "Ha!" said he—"a sign of your Canadian democracy."

The car in which Archduke Ferdinand of Austria rode when he was assassinated in 1914 now is used as a taxicab in Sarajevo.

Canned Apple Sauce

New Style Is Now Available In Grocery Stores

A new kind of canned apple sauce is now available in grocery stores. It is labelled as packed for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and carries the name of the variety of the apple with which it is made. The new sauce is the result of many years' research work carried on at the Fruit Products Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is of the lumpy or home-made type and will be found to possess the natural flavour of the apples used. If a very rich, full-flavoured sauce is desired, the Cox Orange variety will be found to have this quality, and in this respect it is similar to the Ribston. Apple sauce made from the Gravenstein has been acclaimed excellent by those who have tried it and like a sprightly, clean-flavoured sauce with distinctly refreshing quality, says R. W. Arengo-Jones, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

There are several other varieties and blends but Cox Orange and Gravenstein are the two outstanding. Apple sauce should be chilled before serving, but should not be made too cold. Refrigerator temperature is about correct. The sauce may be served with cream or ice-cream. Gravenstein apple sauce with ginger ice cream should be tried. Epicureans also recommend the new apple sauce made into a pudding with tapioca. Apple mousse is a delightful dessert and, if made with Cox Orange sauce, will have a decidedly appealing uavour. It is suggested that as a change from fruit juices at breakfast Gravenstein apple sauce be tried. It is not too sweet and leaves a remarkably clean flavour in the mouth. Not only is this sauce of outstanding quality but it is made with apples, which prior to the war, found a market overseas, so, by serving it, the housewife not only gives her family a treat, but she is helping the apple grower as well.

Poultry Flocks

Disease Control Is Important Factor In Egg Production

The urgent demand for eggs from Britain and the increased prices should encourage farmers to give closer attention to their poultry flocks. Disease control is one of the most important factors in profitable egg production and every practical most imporan factors in profitable precaution should be taken to prevent infection, state officials of the Live Stock Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Over-crowding of birds in the poultry house is dangerous from the standpoint of disease. A minimum of three and a half to four square feet of floor space should be allowed per bird. Attempts to house more birds than can be accommodated are sure to result in increased disease and serious losses. Pullets and older birds should be penned separately.

As a further precaution against disease, the poultry house should be given a thorough cleaning in the autumn. The equipment in the pens, also the walls, should be scrubbed with hot water and lye. After the scrubbing has been completed, a liberal application of whitewash, to which has been added a good commercial disinfectant, will aid further in providing sanitary, disease-free quarters. Broken weather during the harvest season is an opportune time to undertake such tasks.

Substantial Orders

Britain Wants All Raw And Evaporated Apples Canada Can Send

Reports of substantial orders from the British Food Ministry for British Columbia and Nova Scotia apples are in line with information given out recently in London that the ministry will take all the evaporated apples Canada can supply and considerable quantities of raw apples as well.

The Ministry offered to take 10,000 tons of evaporated apples this year, but since it requires almost nine pounds of raw apples to provide one pound of evaporated apples, Canadian officials in London negotiating with the Food Ministry expressed the view this large order could not be completely filled.

Raw apples also were required from Nova Scotia as well as Ontario and British Columbia.

Vichy Is Not France

When Hitler Is Destroyed French People Will Prove This

The New York Herald Tribune says there is no dishonor in defeat, the soul of France, her contributions to mankind, are indestructible. The Vichy government, shamelessly aping Hitler, has made defeat seem dishonorable; it is seeking, vainly, to destroy the soul of France; it has already indicated that it considers the great productions of the free genius of France, instinct with respect for the rights and dignity of the individual, to be things of the past. Vichy is not France, by right or in fact, and once Hitler is destroyed, the French people will demonstrate this very plainly, that all the world may see.

No one is able to tell you what mammal, bird, fish or insect outnumbers all others in North America.

SPITSBERGEN LEADER WHEN HE CHATTED WITH THE QUEEN



They're not discussing Spitsbergen here, the Queen and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Potts, as he was when this photo was made. Now he's Brigadier Potts, renowned as commander of the mixed force of Canadians, British and Norwegians who raided Spitsbergen and destroyed coal mines and oil dumps which might have helped the Nazis. This was taken when he was C.O. of a Saskatchewan unit, and the Queen accompanied by Lady Hambledon, inspected that regiment and a central Ontario regiment at Aldershot last spring.

Cretes Ignore Reward

Will Not Give Nazis Any Information About Anzac Soldiers

From Australian sources come reports that the German-Italian high command in Crete has offered a reward of 1 000 drachmas for information leading to the arrest of any Anzac guerilla soldiers in Crete, and 10,000 drachmas for any officer. To date not a word has been reported by any Cretan, regardless of the fact that the reward is large in terms of the average Cretan peasant's earnings. But it is safe to guess that even if the reward were increased tenfold or a hundredfold it would be as scrupulously ignored. What the Germans and their Italian occupying associates have overlooked is that the Greeks have refused to sacrifice their honor.

In fact, the Cretans sense in the activities of these men who missed the last boat a spirit that is kin to their own. When the islanders silently and secretly sabotage the occupying forces they are Cretans fighting for their homes. When Australians and New Zealanders risk their lives to injure the occupying forces they are men fighting against an idea—against a symbol. While it is true that the Greek people also fought against this symbol, and that their struggle was an inspiration to the world, it is somehow heartening to realize that these men from the other side of the globe have, in closest collaboration with the Cretans, continued the fight which was supposed to have ended when the main British forces evacuated the island of Crete.—New York Herald Tribune.

Due To Neglect

Canadian People Could Prevent Practically Half Of Illness

According to the Farmer's Advocate half the illness in Canada is preventable and due to neglected colds, failure to consult a doctor or go to a clinic when early symptoms sound the alarm, overwork, bad diet, worry and carelessness. If people would take regular rest, consume a wide variety of foods, avoid extreme fatigue, act their age, use their head and call a doctor when anything goes wrong, there would be enough doctors and nurses for the civilian population and all the; Canadian armed forces.

Canada has been satisfying hunger in other countries for many years. As early as 1749, flour, wheat and peas were exported from this country.

Food For Britain

Canada Has Shipped 1,830,000,000 Pounds Apart From Wheat And Flour

In the first two years of war Canada shipped more than 1,830,000,000 pounds of food to Britain apart from wheat and flour, an unofficial computation based on figures collected by the agriculture department, indicated.

The total represent shipments of pork, cheese, apples, eggs, tomatoes and other products, some of which were in excess of and some below normal pre-war shipmens. The figures were collected as the departments pursued plans to spur Canadian agriculture to meet increasing food demands from Britain. Wheat and wheat flour exports in the two-year period amounted to an equivalent of more than 300,000,000 bushels bushels. The exact amount was not readily available but it is known Britain took the bulk of Canada's total exports of 389,000,000 bushels in the period from September, 1939, to August, 1941.

Pork products, of which 800,000,000 pounds were shipped, constituted Canada's largest single food contribution to the British Isles, apart from wheat.

Some 700,000,000 pounds of apples —fresh, dried and canned—were shipped during the period and constituted the second largest item.

Other items in the total were 215,000,000 pounds of cheese, 2,650,000 pounds of evaporated milk, 10,000,000 pounds of eggs, 52,000,000 pounds of canned tomatoes, 13,500,000 pounds of honey, and 34,480,000 pounds of beans.

The new bacon contract which will run from Nov. 1 calls for a minimum of 600,000,000 pounds of pork or three quarters of the total British authorities will import. The other quarter is to be obtained from the United States.

New Chemical Produced

Which Is Claimed To Be More Powerful Than Radium

A feat in alchemy which produces a new chemical more powerful than radium was reported to the American Chemical Society by Dr. J. D. Kurbator, of Ohio State University. The new chemical has rays of 2,000,000 volts compared with an average of a few hundred thousand volts for radium rays and are the same rays which physicians use in radium. The new stuff was made by atomic bombardment in the Ohio cylotron.

Whales travel in pods, not schools.

Were Good Performers

Some Appearances At Carnegie Hall Not Listed On Program

Carnegie Hall is 50 years old this year and in my 37 years with the old house I've seen some sights, states John Totten, House Manager. From Bill Sunday to "swing," through cycles of psychology lectures and food faddists, it hasn't all been classical music by any means. I remember the greatest personalities who have thrilled Carnegie audiences, but a cat and a mouse were the best performers. The pianist, Mischa Levitzki, was playing one night when a tiny mouse suddenly appeared on the stage. When Mr. Levitzki banged hard, the mouse made for the wings fast. When the notes came softly, back would creep the mouse, prick up his ears and listen attentively. He stayed to the end of the concert. As for the cat —a big black fellow—he strolled out on the stage while the actress, Margaret Anglin, was reciting to orchestra accompaniment. I finally had to buy a can of sardines, open it, and wave it to windward of pussy in order to get him out of the limelight.

British Airmen Amused

Fighter Squadron Laughs Over Reported Award To Italian Ace

Boys of the South African fighter squadron in the Western Desert were chuckling over the reported award of the Silver Cross for Valor to an Italian lieutenant-colonel, commander of a fighter wing, the British Broadcasting Corporation reports.

Rome had praised the prowess of the colonel in what was described as "a battle between 27 Italian fighters and 15 Hurricane and Tomahawks."

The B.B.C. said what actually happened was that ten Tomahawks routed a "numerically stronger Italian force" without loss to themselves, shooting down seven of the enemy.

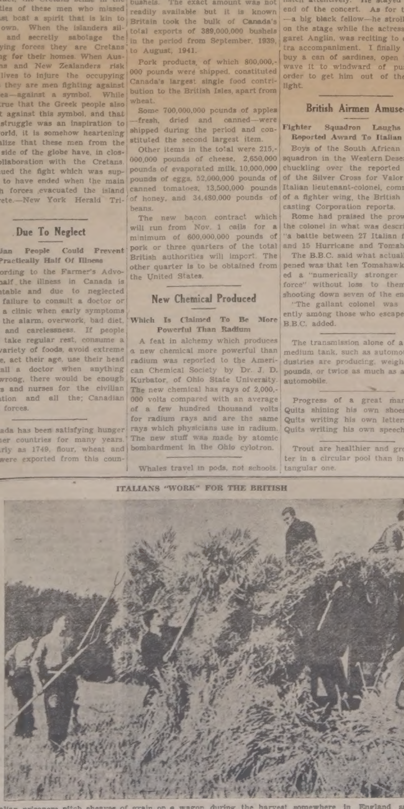
"The gallant colonel was apparently among those who escaped," the B.B.C. added.

The transmission alone of a 25-ton medium tank, such as automotive industries are producing, weighs 7,600 pounds, or twice as much as a heavy automobile.

Progress of a great man: (1) Quits shining his own shoes. (2) Quits writing his own letters. (3) Quits writing his own speeches.

Trout are healthier and grow faster in a circular pool than in a rectangular one.

ITALIANS "WORK" FOR THE BRITISH



Italian prisoners pitch sheaves of grain on a wagon during the harvest somewhere in England, says the British censor-approved caption for this cablephoto received from London.

Forest Enemies

Fighting To Save Canada's Forests From Insects

Campaigns against enemies of Canada's forests are planned with care as painstaking as in a military operation and are supported by the work of a far-reaching intelligence service, officials said with publication of the 1940 annual report of the forest insect service.

As guidance to those fighting to save the forests from insects and to picture the ebb and flow of infestation, the survey reported:

1. The European spruce sawfly has generally increased in the infested areas of Quebec and Ontario, while infestation in Gaspe, Matapedia and New Brunswick appears to be decreasing due to disease.

2. The spruce budworm built up an infestation of great proportions in 1940 in Ontario and Quebec. The survey report said that all the balsam in 7,000 square miles of heavy infestation is dead or dying and "the reaction on the forest economy in this important part of northern Ontario in tremendous." This infestation is spreading in British Columbia also.

3. The Douglas fir tussock moth was nowhere in evidence in 1940 and infestations in the Vernon, B.C., district had subsided completely.

4. Forest tent caterpillars staged heavy attacks on poplars on the prairies in 1940.

5. The larch sawfly continued to decrease in the northern clay belt of Ontario and Quebec, but farther south the situation was more serious.

Has Unique Distinction

German Submarine First In History To Surrender To Plane

A German submarine recently towed to port by the British has probably earned the unique distinction of being the first warship in the history of the world to surrender to an airplane. It may be that the circling bomber did not capture the damaged vessel in the technical sense of taking possession. But a white shirt waved frantically from the deck certainly offered a clear signal of submission.

A few years ago, even a few months ago, the whole astonishing story would have seemed incredible. But the plane is a weapon more powerful and versatile than its critics guessed. This submarine, unlucky victim of a well-placed depth bomb, not only surrendered to the attacking Lockheed — which, incidentally, is an American-made land plane—but remained for 14 hours the helpless prisoner of an air patrol which never relaxed until fighting ships could steam up to complete the capture. The episode shows that undr favoring conditions a plane can command the air, the surface of the water and the depths below. Since the beginning of the war air power has been continuously revising naval strategy. The final chapters are still to be written.—New York Times.

Definitely Not Wanted

Young Norwegians Beat Up Nazi Intruders At Dance

On the evening of July 26, a dance was being held at the Bratholmen Youth Hostel in the neighborhood of Gergen in Norway. About 200 young Norwegians were there enjoying themselves when in came four German soldiers who wanted to join in the festivities. But when not a single girl would dance with the Nazis, they tried to force some girls to accompany them out on the dance floor.

At this the Norwegians promptly beat up the unwelcome intruders. Three were knocked unconscious but the fourth escaped and reported the affray at the military headquarters.

A detachment of German troops soon arrived at the youth hostel and arrested not only everyone inside the building but a large number of persons who were camping nearby. The hundreds of prisoners were then forced to march under armed guard to a playing field several miles distant and to spend the night there. On the following day 67 persons were sent to the concentration camp at Ulven among them a 14-year-old boy who had been asleep in a tent during the fracas at the youth hostel.—News of Norway.

B.C. Apples

Strong Demand Will Leave No Surplus This Year

No British Columbia apples will be thrown away this year and none will be distributed in farm relief areas by the government, federal sources believe. A recent order from Britain for 1,500,000 boxes coupled with a poor crop year, will leave no surplus of western apples.

As in many common food items, the supply picture has changed rapidly. In March, 1941, the federal government took over 500,000 cases of apples that were a drug on the market. Some were distributed free, and some held in British Columbia spoiled and were thrown out. Rumors the apples were being destroyed in British Columbia this year have circulated again on the prairies. But the fact is that every apple is now needed.

Petain's theme song: "Darlan, I am going old" 2431

Life In The North

Veteran Trader Tells How To Live Alone And Like It

Scores of men in Canada's Arctic and sub-Arctic live alone and like it.

Although the supply ship comes to their post once a year only, they withstand loneliness without complaint and are far removed from the story of men who become "bushed" and almost insane because of the never-changing tenor of their lives.

To The Canadian Press a veteran trader who had just spent two years at a remote post gave ten commandments to be observed in maintaining mental and physical health in the outposts:

1—Keep busy. There's plenty to do.

2—Plan your day. Keep regular hours.

3—Cook wholesome meals and eat at set hours.

4—Get some outdoors exercise every day.

5—Make Sunday a day of relaxation.

6—Keep clean—Body, house and clothing.

7—Study the natives. Interest yourself in their way of life learn their language.

8—Keep your radio in good condition so contact with the outside can be maintained.

9—Have a hobby—carpentry work, photography, reading.

10—Have pride in your work and keep your post and its records in top condition at all times.

When these rules are observed time flies and the danger of becoming "bushed" is eliminated, the trader said.

Most of the modern posts are manned with two men, one the senior trader and the other an assistant. The company of one man is no guarantee against being "bushed" as has been demonstrated by trapper partners who, after months of isolation, have drawn chalk lines through the centre of their cabin and have remained strictly within their own boundaries, never exchanging a word.

Hudson Bay and James Bay fur posts have been established more than 200 years and the ways of tolerance and good nature are pretty well established, with older men passing down a tradition of continued courtesy which smooths over the irritations arising from enforced association for months on end when minor eccentricities are exaggerated and personal mannerism become vexatious.

With red roofs and whitewashed walls, northern posts are models of tidiness. Paths are of loose shale, bordered by whitewashed rocks. A standard piece of equipment to-day is the high pole and propellor which transforms into electrical energy for house lights and radios the winds which blow ceaselessly over the barrens.

"We read and listen to the radio in the evenings and we keep in touch with world affairs; sometimes we take up a course of study and come out of the north with better educations than we had when we went in," the trader said. "Once you have spent two years as a trader you'll never be happy at anything else."

Libraries For The Blind

People Deprived Of Sight Have Now Access To Braille Literature

There is no town in Canada where the public library is not an important feature of the community life. These libraries, looked upon as an essential part of the civic organization, are of no use to one small section of the community; those who are blind. However, blind people are not deprived of the privilege and pleasure of borrowing and reading books. Their needs are supplied through two libraries, one in Toronto and one in Winnipeg. The Toronto library carries over twenty thousand volumes of Braille literature on its shelves. The one in Winnipeg has over three thousand. It costs nothing to join the library. It costs nothing to borrow books. Practically all the loaning is by mail. Books are carried without postage.

The fact that there is always an adequate supply of current literature available in Braille form for blind readers, is one of the factors that makes The Canadian National Institute for the Blind an indispensable orgaization to many blind people in all walks of life and in every part of the country.

Spoke Too Soon

Nazi Prediction Proved They And Not British Were Stupid

On August 23, 1940, the great German newspaper, Der Angriff said:

"A year ago to-day the announcement of the German-Russian pact was given to the world. The German-Russian agreement means peace in the East, and if to-day here and there hopes arise that in a shorter or a longer time serious tension may arise between Germany and the Soviet Union, these are only English hopes—and therefore stupid."—Brandon Sun.

Not Impressed

Clergyman (catching a little boy fishing on Sunday morning and laying a heavy hand on him): "I believe the devil has got hold of you."

Boy: "Well, let go, then."

CHANTECLER
Cigarette Papers
NONE FINER MADE

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Lee F. Hartman, 61, editor of Harper's magazine, died while playing cards in his New York apartment.

It has been announced that the whole of the British sugar ration is now produced by British farmers, principally from sugar beet growing.

Lord Woolton, minister of food, said that Great Britain now has bigger stocks of wheat than at any time in history.

One person was killed and three others were slightly injured in an accidental explosion at a royal ordnance factory in northwest England.

The fortune which the former Shah of Iran, now abdicated, deposited in Great Britain was authoritatively stated to be "frozen." The size of the fortune was not known.

George Hole, an auxiliary fire service man who is a member of the British Astronomical Association, has completed, after three years' work, a 14-inch reflecting telescope valued at about £2,000 ($8,000).

Mayor La Guardia, director of the office of U.S. civilian defence, said that designs and specifications had been completed for enough gas masks to equip between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 citizens.

Since the collapse of France and the first arrival of Polish airmen to fly with the British fighter command, the Poles have destroyed 351 hostile planes, probably destroyed 94 and damaged 43.

Melbourne University has produced a height range finder. This is considered as one of the biggest triumphs of a long list of technical feats performed by Australian scientists.

Serbs Defy Government

Outlaws Known As Cetnici Are Being Joined By Others

Serbian outlaws, defying an ultimatum by the government of Nazi-controlled Serbia to come out of their mountain hideouts or be bombed out, have killed 104 Croat soldiers, 98 men and six officers.

Ultimatum to the outlaws, known as the Cetnici, was issued by Field Marshal Milan Nedic, Serbian premier, who warned refusal to surrender might provoke civil war.

Serbs were reported streaming to the mountains to join the outlaws, who instead of complying with the orders to surrender killed soldiers sent to pry them out.

It was threatened German occupying forces might take part in the attempts to quell the outlaw resistance.

It was recalled at Zagreb, Croatia, the new Serbian regime has been permitted to build a small army of undisclosed strength. Some well-posted quarters believed Marshal Nedic, in co-operation with the Germans, now would order his troops to move against the Cetnici. The 50 executed persons, described by the ministry of the interior as Jews and Communists, were court-martialled and their death sentences carried out.

It also was announced two members of the official assault squads of Ante Pavelich, chief of Croatia, had been court-martialled and shot for "despotically murdering and robbing Serbs."

Their Good Turn

Unlucky English Farmer Was Helped By Girl Guides

Standing ruefully by his broken harvesting machine, a Lincolnshire farmer wondered how he could get his 18 acres of peas picked, when along the road came a company of Girl Guides on a cycle tour. Learning of the plight of the farmer, the girls said they would pick the peas for him. Seeing the girls busy, local schoolboys joined in, and at the end of the day the entire crop had been harvested. When asked by the farmer what he could pay the girls, Miss Laura Snowden, the 20-year-old captain of the Guide Troop, replied, "Oh we don't want pay. It was our good turn."

The Home Of Chess

More than 900 years ago, the game of chess was introduced to the town of Strobeck, Germany, by the Count of Gungelin. Strobeck has since been known as "the home of chess."

The mountain range which forms the backbone of Vancouver Island rises again to form the Queen Charlotte Islands farther north.

EASIER ON YOUR THROAT!
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The Official Proof

Acctunt Of Humorist's Visit To White House Makes Good Story

Mark Twain had been invited to attend an authors' reception at the White House, during the term of President Cleveland. Mrs. Clemens, aware of her husband's propensity for doing the wrong thing at the wrong time, had slipped a note into his pocket concerning his conduct under a given set of circumstances.

When he reached the White House and was shaking hands with the President, he suddenly turned, saying by way of apology, "If Your Excellency will excuse me, I will come back in a moment. I have a very important matter to attend to." Turning to Mrs. Cleveland he gave her his card on which he had written, "He did not"—and asked her to sign her name below those words.

"He did not, what?" she remarked, surprised.

"Oh," said Mark Twain, "we cannot stop to discuss that now. Won't you sign your name?"

"Why," she said, "I cannot commit myself in that way."

"Oh," he said impatiently, "won't you take me out of my distress and sign your name to it. It's all right. I give you my word it's all right."

Mrs. Cleveland looked nonplussed, but hesitatingly she took his pen and said, "I will take the risk. But you must tell me about it, right afterward."

Then she signed, and the humorist handed her Mrs. Clemens' note, which was very brief, very simple, and very much to the point. It said, "Don't wear your arctics in the White House."

Industrial Diamonds

Shipment Has Been Made To Russia By Britain

Among the first British supplies to Soviet Russia have been industrial diamonds. This fact shows not only that our export control has been efficient enough since the outbreak of war to prevent Russia from obtaining all the stones needed, but also how important diamonds have become for the production of modern armaments. As the hardest known mineral, diamonds have long been used for such purposes as engraving, glass-cutting, rock-drilling, and so on. To-day there are few industries connected with the supply of munitions which do not employ diamonds for one purpose or the other. Steel producers use them for wire drawing, textile and rayon mills for various processes, oil-burning furnaces as atomisers, gramophone works for recording apparatus. The principal users are, however, the engineering industries, where diamond tools for shaping, boring, drilling, grinding, etc., secure great accuracy at speed. Moreover, most steel alloys commonly used for armaments are too hard to be worked by other than diamond tools, so that adequate supplies of industrial diamonds are essential to any country at war

As more than one-half of the stones used in industry must be replaced after about 12 months it is fortunate that the great bulk of the world's supply is derived from British and Belgian territories in Africa, while Germany is using up stocks laid in before the war.—Manchester Guardian.

The Governor-General

Some Incidents Of Trip Into The Western Provinces

Canada has a democratic Governor-General. Little incidents of their recent trip into Manitoba and Saskatchewan show how keenly interested the Earl of Athlone and the Princess Alice were in the way of life of the prairie people. The Earl visited a Brandon farm and forked up a few sheaves of wheat. Near Swift Current he surprised a Mennonite family by a visit to the farm house.

There were instances of this sort at nearly all the places the Vice-Regal party made a call. No wonder a South African in a recent speech at Ottawa declared that the Dominion never had representatives of the Crown that were so much loved and predicting that Canada, like South Africa, would demand an extended term of office for the Athlones.—Lethbridge Herald.

Where War Must End

Only One Place States John Gordon, In London Sunday Express

This war cannot be endede in Indo-China, Gibraltar or Asia Minor. There is only one place we can end it—in Germany.

Every blow out of Germany is a waste of time and strength. Every blow struck in Germany brings the crisis nearer. Now is the moment to bomb the life out of Germany.

We are getting rid of the woolly idea we had in the early days of the war, that the civilian was something apart from the war.

We are beginning to realize at long last that in a total war civilian morale is the most vital thing. That by breaking it you can save innumerable lives and open ehe gates of victory.

In the country, life is what you make it. In the city, life is what you make. And in both cases the majority of people do not seem to manage to get much of a life

Women Accomplish Miracles

Canadian Red Cross The Embodiment Of Merciful Womanhood

(By Gregory Clark)

The blackest year in human history is drawing to its close. The next blackest year was 700 years ago when a Mongol named Genghis Khan had the same idea the Germans have to-day. Only he did not have the equipment. He only had horsemen. He comes second best to Hitler in slaughter of unarmed and defenceless humanity.

However little we of the western hemisphere have shared in the terrors that have engulfed all of Europe and Asia, it can be said for some of us that at least "they tried to share." And in days to come, when we face in fuller realization this terrible past, those who tried to share will be happier than those who stood aside and merely looked. Among those for whom there will be this peace of mind are the million women of Canada who are enrolled in the 2,500 branches and the 10,000 units of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is the embodiment of the merciful heart of Canada's womanhood. It is a vast volunteer organization with a tiny staff of men and women to act as hitching posts to control the mighty movements and swings of so powerful a body. Many disinguished men also serve voluntarily in all provinces of the Red Cross, but it is the work of the hands of Canada's million women volunteer Red Cross workers that performs the miracle of converting every dollar they collect into two dollars worth of material mercy for the suffering people of Britain. A more spectacular way of putting it is this—that the womanhood of Canada has taken $12,000,000 which they raised between the outbreak of war and the end of the year 1940, and converted it into $42,000,000 worth of physical aid to British bomb victims—clothes, food, medical and surgical supplies, hospital and first aid materials.

How the Canadian Red Cross came to step in so gloriously at the very crisis of Britain last autumn was in itself another miracle. When the war started, the Red Cross began to organize as usual by getting materials ready for wounded soldiers and by knitting millions of socks and mufflers and sweaters for the soldiers they imagined would be in wintry trenches again.

Dr. F. C. Routley, National Red Cross Commissioner, went over to Britain shortly after the outbreak of war to rent warehouses and lay plans for hospitals and distribution centres for the troops. He saw that this was to be no ordinary war. He saw Britain preparing, even then, for the tragedy that has since befallen. Without hesitation, he altered all plans and all provisions and started the Canadian Red Cross on the path of civilian aid that it has now followed for over a year.

Why We Are Fighting

British People Found That All They Treasured Was In Danger

The British people went to war because they realized that all they loved and treasured was in danger, Sir Norman Birkett, noted British lawyer, told a combined luncheon meeting of the Empire Club of Canada and the Canadian Club at Toronto.

"The people of Britain, like the people of Canada and most other people, are lovers of peace," he said. "Many lived too close to the last war to wish for a repetition and they were ready to make sacrifices for peace. Some people even felt they came close to sacrificing their national honor. Even when it was known Hitler was arming, many prayed that war would be averted."

In March of 1939, however, when Moravia and Bohemia were seized in violation of promises there was an instantaneous change in Britain, Sir Norman said. The British realized the danger of war could not longer be averted.

An unemployed mechanic of Budapest, Hungary, has built a dynamo the size of a fly.

Depending on the temperature, water exists as gas, liquid, and solid.

LONG-WAISTED PANELLED DRESS

By Anne Adams



You'll discover real dressmaking fun and satisfaction — when you stitch up Pattern 4862 by Anne Adams. A front-buttoned style designed for the 34-to-48 size range, it magically slenderizes your figure with long, vertical lines. And by making it yourself, you'll be able to include all those little niceties of detail and fit that spell smartness. The smartly cut, gathered side bodice sections give long-waisted lines, with the front seams forming low points and the back seams slanting. Add gently curved revers—or leave the neck a simple V-shape. And choose between short, three-quarter and long sleeves. For striking color, the sleeves side front and back bodice sections may be in gay contrast!

Pattern 4862 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 4¼ yards 36 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Throws Straight Ball

Princess Juliana Took Good Shot At Effigy Of Hitler

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands showed her skill as a ball-player the other day. The Princess, attending a bazaar at Toronto in aid of the Netherlands Relief Fund, was ushered up to a game in which players threw baseballs at an effigy of Hitler from a distance of 30 feet.

The Princess picked up a ball, gave it a heave, and hit Hitler right on the nose.

No Consideration

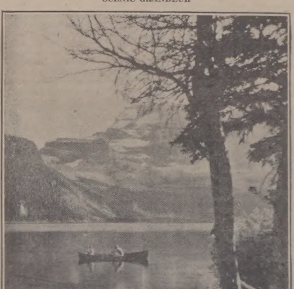
Factory Worker—We had a meeting last night to go out on a strike. Why weren't you there?

Second F. W.—I couldn't get there, because the trolleymen walked out. Those fellows haven't any consideration for the public.

Once a year integrity of coins turned out at the Ottawa mint is checked by three assay commissioners.

A police check-up revealed that 10 per cent. of the people of Great Britain forget to carry their identity cards.

SCENIC GRANDEUR



Cameron Lake—Mt. Forum—Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada.

Women's Auxiliary Force

Greatest Opportunity For Advancement Offered To Cooks

Woman's traditional excellence in at least one particular field—cooking—will pay dividends in the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force, now in process of organization.

One of the first needs, when general recruiting begins, will be for cooks; and because of this factor there is likely to be a greater opportunity for rapid advancement in this sphere than in some of the others. All trades will offer possibilities for promotion, but up to the present time the woman who can put together meals the way mother used to will have something of an edge on her fellow volunteers.

Enlistment of women in the various trades will be commenced shortly and the first course of training will begin at the C.W.A.A.F. Training Depot in the old Havergal College at Toronto early in December. There are nine trades from which prospective C.W.A.A.F. recruit may select the one for which she feels most suited. These are: administrative; clerks, general and stenographic; cooks; transport drivers; equipment assistants; fabric workers; hospital assistants; telephone operator; and standard duties, which includes general duty, and mess women.

The two travelling selection boards which are holding coast-to-coast sittings have discovered a keen interest among Canadian women in this organization which is affiliated officially with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Army Training

To Produce Formations Capable Of Fighting When They Land Overseas

Object of the army training organization in Canada is to produce formations "capable of fighting from the day they land overseas," Maj.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, chief of the general staff, told a two-day conference of senior training officers at Ottawa. All aspects of training were discussed at the conference.

One subject discussed was the provision of trained reinforcements for active units in Canada as well as those overseas, through training centres, so units at home might not be retarded in their training by the necessity for training "green" recruits.

Steps to be taken to meet the urgen demands for trained tradesmen were discussed. It was pointed out that there were in army units a number of skilled tradesmen who were not working at their trades and who would be of more use to the army in units where tradesmen were required.

A new plan was detailed whereby in order to insure that all reinforcement officers before they go overseas will have some actual experience in command and training of men, such officers will be required to instruct for a period in Canada. Officers now serving on training centre and school staffs in Canada will be given an opportunity for service overseas, the delegates were told.

Enjoyed Visit To Fleet

King George Is Always At Home Aboard A Warship

Part of the great success of the King's visit to the Home Fleet was due to the friendly bearing and high spirits of His Majesty. There is probably nowhere else where he feels so much at home on an official occasion as aboard a warship, and as an old naval officer himself, it gave him great pleasure to see how officers and the men of the "lower deck" are standing up to the long strain of the war. He thoroughly enjoyed his three days at sea, and told the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir John Tovey, when he left, that he would try to arrange another visit to the Navy in the near future.

Waterton Lakes National Park

Where Nature Takes On Its Most Entrancing Mood

Waterton Lakes National Park is the Canadian section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park which in 1932 was dedicated to the lasting friendship between the peoples of the two great Western Democracies. Here nature's colourings and carvings are so exquisite that "seeing is believing." No description, however vivid, could adequately portray the multi-coloured beauty of its magnificent peaks. Some are formed of light grey limestones, others are splashed and banded with bright reds, greens and yellows. Some are humped and masive, while others are carved into shapes so fantastic as to suggest the towers and turrets of a fairyland castle.

As the name suggests, it is a region of lakes, which nestle in hollows gouged by glacial action and fed by streams which tear their way through spectacular gorges or leap over towering precipices, seeming to pour out of the sky.

The park is a noted wild life sanctuary and also a favoured spot for the angler. It is attracting increasing numbers of visitors each year from both Canada and the United States.

The loneliest policeman in the world is the Royal Canadian Mounted constable who is posted 1,000 miles north of Hudson bay, only 700 miles from the North pole.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

OCTOBER 5

GOD OUR HEAVENLY FATHER

Golden text: Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Matthew 6:9.

Lesson: Genesis 1:26-28; Exodus 34:4-7; Psalm 103: 1-13; Isaiah 40: 27-31; Matthew 6:20-34; 22:35-38; John 4:24; 14:20-23; Acts 17:24-30; I. John 1:1-4.

Devotional reading: Psalm 103:8-14.

Explanations and Comments

God Our Creator, Genesis 1:26-28. In the earliest story of Genesis God is represented as saying, Let us make man in our imagine, after our likeness . . . and God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him. The two sentences with their four similar expressions emphasize the thought of the resemblance between God's being and man's being. Man's likeness to God lies in his intellectual, moral and religious powers and capacities, in his ability to think, feel and will, which make possible the revelation of God to man and the communion of God with man.

Male and female created he them. There are two accounts of the creation. Read the other account in Genesis 2:7. And God said, Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

Our Father's Care, Matthew 6:25-33. In this excerpt form the Gospel of Matthew we have Jesus' words about the debt of trust which we owe God for his care. Be not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what we shall put on. He who gave the life and the body will give the lesser things, food and raiment. Remember that life is more important than possessions, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. Learn a lesson from the birds: they do not sow nor reap nor gather into barns, and yet your Father feeds them—are you not of much more value, and will he not care also for you?

May Enter Into Training

Discussion Of Current Events Planned For Troops In Britain

The Canadian Overseas Army's educational authorities are giving serious consideration to a war office plan for making discussion of current affairs part of the training of the forces.

Under the British scheme every platoon will be assembled for one or two half-hour periods during training time each week for a discussion of current events, led by the platoon commander.

Inauguration of the scheme was described by W. E. Williams, director of the Army bureau of current affairs, as the end of the old conception of a soldier's duty as "but to do and die," and the adoption in its place of Cromwell's definition of the citizen soldier as one who "must know what he fights for, and love what he knows."

Appeal To Mohammedans

Religious Head In Russia Urges Aid For Soviet Army

The head of the Soviet Union's central Mohammedan administration, the Mufti Abdurakhman Rasulev, appealed to Mohammedans of the entire world to rise "in the name of Islam" against the "devastation of Fascism."

The Mufti appealed for "direct aid for the Red army everywhere, at the rear or at the front. In the struggle of Mohammedans against Fascism, which is annihilating religion and science, great and almighty Allah shall aid us Moslems."

The several million Mohammedans in the U.S.S.R., including the Tartars, are scattered in Crimea, the Volga region, the Ural mountains, on the Kirghiz steppes of Central Asia, north of the Caspian sea, in the Caucasus and elsewhere.

Just As Important

Overalls Are As Necessary As Uniforms In This War

Mastery of the air is the only road to victory, Air Marshal W. A. Bishop said in addressing workers at two aircraft factories in Toronto. The idea that the man in uniform was the one who did the most important work was all wrong in this war, he added. Total war required the work of everyone as it exposed everyone to death and wounds. "Overalls and hard work are just as much a badge of honor and of service as His Majesty's uniform and a gun," he said.

Australia Uses Telegraphs

Australia uses its telegraph system—186,000 miles of wire—more than any other country in the world. Australians, each average 2.4 telegram a year. The United States is next with 1.5 and the United Kingdom third with 1.3.

Seeds of India's chaulmoogra tree are worth 10 times their weight in gold to humanity, since oil extracted from them is used in arresting leprosy.

Asbestos can withstand heat of though some grades will withstand 8,000 degrees F., on an average, also much as 5,000 degrees F.

Ontario has a fresh-water shoreline on the Great Lakes of more than 2,362 miles

2431

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

A VANISHING PROFESSION?

There are two major programmes to defend health; the one is preventive; the other curative. "Together," says Hygia, "they are doing remarkable things." Anything that can be done to improve any part of these programmes so much the better. For a long period, at least for 400 years, in the British world, the apothecary or pharmacist has been an important element in the curative process.

The term "pharmacy," comes from the Greek work "pharmakon," meaning drug or remedy. The business of the pharmacist, apothecary or druggist is concerned with dispensing medicine. The apothecary, as he was called in England was, during the time of Henry VIII., one of the three roots of medicine, the others being the ecclesiastic and the barber.

The apothecary first was sort of grocer; he sold drugs, groceries and other articles in household use. Then he became one of the branches of medicine just as the ecclesiastic (the priest) became a doctor and the barber became a surgeon.

Now alas: the pharmacist is in the way of again becoming a sort of grocer. He no longer confines his business to the selling or dispensing of drugs and medical and surgical necessities. As a profession the pharmacist is vanishing.

A drug store, these day sells everything from drugs (its least concern) to hot and cold drinks, merchandise and nearly everything except plumbing. A few, alive to the old traditions of the profession, confine themselves to the filling of prescriptions and research into the uses of drugs. They desire, and not without hope, to revive the former interest in real pharmacy. They should be encouraged. They are being encouraged. Universities have extended the course of training to four years instead of a few months. In a large Canadian city the old College of Pharmacy is being replaced by a large modern building. The public should learn that the commercial drugstore no longer fills the ideal of an old and respectable profession; that the vanishing apothecary's shop does not mean a vanishing profession. The real type of drug-store is needed; the commercial one may vanish to be turned into a restaurant.

Ocean Cargo By Air

Needs Of War Have Made Faster Transport Essential

Pan American clippers have started ferrying freight across the Atlantic. The needs of war have stimulated this development, yet it is perhaps strange that the existence of slower though cheaper forms of transport should have retarded it so long. In the United States air express is already 14 years old.

Freight-carrying planes offer vital services in undeveloped country. In the sparsely settled northern half of Canada in the same period more tons are transported by skyway than in this country. In Northern Siberia the development is even more striking. Where railways do not exist and water lanes are closed in winter the expense of transport by air loses much of its importance. But airline express rates are being rapidly reduced. There is no reason why planes cannot deliver freight as easily over the ocean as across land. With ships menaced by submarine attack the plane may be the more reliable carrier.—New York Times.

Volunteer Advisers

Always Ready To Tell Briton How To Conduct War

Both in this country and in Britain volunteer advisers have called on Britain to land an expeditionary force on the continent, saying she is "in duty bound" to do this and that to refrain would be to invite the charge of pusillanimity. This is, of course, nonsense. She is not in duty bound to attempt the impossible or to do anything that is not strategically sound, and the only people who would benefit by a failure would be the Nazis. It is for the men who know what it is to assemble ships, move armies and direct operations to decide when and where it is possible to attack, and the responsible government knows what honor binds it to do much better than irresponsible chatterboxes. It may be said that some of those in Britain who have been thrusting their invasion views on the government were among the critics who attacked it for the expedition to Greece.—Toronto Telegram.

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CIGARETTE TOBACCO
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McNaughton Tells Newspaper Men Our Army Morale Is Good

Somewhere in England. — Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian corps, told visiting Canadian newspaper representatives that "there will have to be an invasion of the continent" and added: "I don't think you can bring a proud and well-organized nation to her knees with missiles alone."

For an hour, in his map-hung room, lighting cigarette after cigarette, Gen. McNauguhton answered the questions of 12 Canadian newspaper representatives visiting Britain and described to them the work and plans for the Canadian forces abroad.

He said that first Canadian-made tanks will be reaching the army soon, that Canadian army morale is good, praized the Canadian Bren guns as nearly perfect as any guns turned out, and added that Canadian-made Bren gun carriers are preferred. After another few shiploads arrive "we will be fully equipped with Canadian-made carriers," he said.

The Canadian corps, he said, is "a dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin—don't make any mistake about this."

He said it was possible Britain might not attempt to invade the continent until Germany has attempted to invade Britain, and pointed out that Britain, strategically, is well-situated for offensive along Europe's coastline from Gibraltar to Spitsbergen.

To a question as to whether more manpower is needed, he said there had been no shortage to date and that Canadians had been brought over as fast as ships were available to bring them.

Looking to the future, he said balanced, co-ordinated plans should be made for maximum effort through a long war.

"The Russian campaign," he declared, "has been gold, frankincense and myrrh for us. I believe on their continuance of the war and that we should use this as one of the premises on which to base our future policy.

Concerning the army's relationship with the press, Gen. McNaughton said newspaper men were treated by the Canadian army as "valued colleagues with a most important mission to discharge."

He said the greatest contribution Canada could make at present in the war would be to send war production "full steam ahead."

He stressed the need of balanced effort for a war of long duration and the importance of fundamental training of units in Canada before they are sent overseas.

The general gave his visitors details of the present organization of the corps and an outline of future plans.

By the end of this year, the corps will include and have ready for battle three divisions of the army, a tank brigade and an armored division, he said.

Associated with this force will be a full complement of ancillary corps units which are in several branches of the service, including artillery and engineers and have been provided on a generous scale.

Asked about the possibility of formation of an army of two corps, he pointed out tha it was necessary first to know precisely the manpower available before reaching conclusions as to further developments.

He admitted the Canadian corps now planned was about as large as the corps could be. The larger corps of the first Great War, he said, were scarcely flexible enough for the tactical demands of present day warfare.

The general said well-educated young men were needed in the army and a systematic check was kept on all men in the ranks with special qualifications so that the army can draw on their talents.

"We recognize only an aristocracy in the army that is an aristocracy of education," the general said. "We can use well-educated, and intelligent men.

The corps commander was queried about morale of the troops. He discussed this subject earnestly and summed up the situation concisely by saying he has no anxiety about the coming winter.

Request Was Refused

Edmonton. — Mrs. George Nuhn appealed to members of Edmonton public school board at a meeting to allow her son to resume classes this year without being forced to salue the British flag, but her request was refused by all members.

Irish Ship Lost

Dublin.—The Irish steamship City of Waterford, 1,071 tons, was lost in a collision at sea about Sept. 19, it was disclosed. The crew was saved. Location and circumstances were not made public.

In Battle Of Atlantic

London.—L. S. Amery, secretary of state for India, has disclosed that Indian ships, manned by natives, have taken part in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Comparison Is Made

Between The Cost Of Living And Wages In Canada

Ottawa.—Wages and cost of living, thrown into the limelight by the pressure of war, are now scientifically compared on a similar basis of calculation, officials said.

The Dominion bureau of statistics has constructed its cost of living index number on the basis of prices in 1935-39 being 100, and the labor department has placed the same base on the wages index.

Officials said on this basis, the cost of living index rose from 100 in August, 1939, a month before the war started, to 107.1 in December, 1940. The wages index rose from 105.1 for 1939 to 108.3 for 1940.

In 1941, the rise in the cost of living continued, and from 107.4 in January it had risen to 113.7 in August. The wage index figures were available only for 1940, but officials said that this index had undoubtedly been raised by the payment of a cost of living bonus to Canadian workers estimated at more than 500,000.

Reach Canada

Member Of Yugoslav Government May Establish Headquarters Here

Montreal.—Four members of the Yugoslav government of Gen. Dusham Simovitch arrived in Montreal to establish a headquarters here for the duration of the war. A fifth cabinet member is expected.

The cabinet members represent Croat, Serb and Slovene elements of the Yugoslav nation. Dr. Simovich will remain in Britain with the remaining 10 members of his cabinet.

The five who will be located here are Bosko Jevtich, minister of communication; Dr. B. Markovich, minister of justice; Dr. Ivan Subashich, former governor-general of Croatia and now minister of state, and two ministers without portfolio, Dr. Šava Kosanovich and Dr. M. F. Snoj.

The Yugoslavians have no official status in Canada as yet, but hope to constitute themselves as part of the Yugoslav government-in-exile on Canadian soil, after they have visited Canadian officials in Ottawa.

Bacon Shipments

New Agreement Calls For Delivery Of 600,000,000 Pounds

Ottawa.—With provision of 453,000,000 pounds of bacon to Great Britain under agreement ending this month almost completed, agriculture department officials said that inspected slaughterings of hogs have run 34 per cent. ahead of those last year.

Next task of the department is to see that at least 600,000,000 pounds of bacon are provided for Briain under a new agreement running for 12 months from Nov. 1.

The most considerable increase in slaughterings is expected to be between April and September next year due to increased breeding programs encouraged by the demand for bacon and better prices.

A World Record

London.—An official at one of Britain's leading ports said nearly 6,000 tons of grain were uloaded recently from a ship in 11 hours, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. The official, whose name was not given, said this was a world record and a tribute to the efficiency of Britain's dock workers.

Spread Of War

Montreal.—Ralph P. Bell, director general of aircraft production in Canada, warned against complacency and said it was his personal opinion that "if Russian resistance folded up now there would be fighting on this continent next spring." He was addressing the Montreal Advertising and Sales Executive Club.

Ancient Office

London.—The King has appointed Prime Minister Churchill to the ancient office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, once held by William Pitt and the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Churchill succeeds the Marquess of Willingdon, former governor-general of Canada, as holder of the title.

Permit For Spruce

Ottawa. — The trade and commerce department announced that by order-in-council Sitka spruce in the form of logs and hewn timber, sawed timber, boards, planks and scantling require an export permit from the department before being exported to any country.

Build Tanks

Detroit.—The three leading companies of the U.S. motor car industry—General Motors, Chrysler and Ford—will get into tank manufacture. They already are in, or near, production of aviation engines, or sub-assemblies for the larger type of fighter aircraft.

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Damage Runs Into Millions

When Largest City In Texas Was Hit By Hurricane

Houston, Texas.—A tropical hurricane sweeping inland from the gulf of Mexico, veered unexpectedly and smashed squarely into Houston, Texas' largest city.

The storm, which blew in from the gulf between Matagorda and Freeport with 100-mile-an-hour winds, left millions of dollars damage in it's wake.

Officials estimated the rice crop alone suffered $1,7000,000 damage. Damage estimates in Houston ranged up to $1,000,000 even before the storm began to abate.

Given Seven Days' Detention

Gunner Could Not Wait For Unit To Go Overseas

London. — Gunner Noel Parker-Jarvis, 20-year-old Vancouver artilleryman, who couldn't wait to get to Britain, was given seven days' detention by a court martial for absenting himself without leave from a unit in Canada. He was arrested shortly after arrival in Britain aboard a freighter in which he had earned passage from Halifax by working as a coal trimmer.

HEAVY LOSSES ARE SUSTAINED BY AXIS SHIPPING

Alexandria.—British naval authorities said that one out of every five Axis vessels attempting to cross to North Africa is being sunk and that 50 per cent. of Italy's total merchant tonnage has been sunk or damaged.

The recent sinking of two 24,000-ton Italian liners each carrying perhaps 5,000 troops as well as vast quantities of supplies was said to have boosted Italy's sea losses this month to well over 150,000 tons. More than a score of Italian ships have been sunk by British submarines or planes, these sources said.

A British source said in an attempt to speed supplies to Axis forces in Libya the Italian government is paying seamen 30 per cent. bonuses for the Mediterranean crossings.

Since Italy entered the war it was estimated 30 per cent. of her total merchant tonnage has been sunk and another 20 per cent. damaged.

Italy was estimated to have had 1,235 merchant ships totalling 3,500,000 tons at the beginning of the war in 1939.

British authorities consider it unlikely that Italy has made much progress on new construction or repairing of damaged ships because of a lack of materials.

British bombers scored direct hits on Italian military barracks at Tripoli and the harbor at Bengasi in heavy raids along the North African coast, Royal Air Force Middle East headquarters announced.

Three Axis merchant ships were bombed or torpedoed in the central Mediterranean with one left in a sinking condition, the communique said.

Italian infantry positions near Godar in Ethiopia also were attacked.

One British plane was reported missing in all these operations.

Several successful submarine attack against Axis vessel in the central Mediterranean were announced by the admiralty and a 1,500-ton Italian minelayer of the Crotone class was "probably destroyed," the admiralty said, a 1,500-ton supply ship was believed to have been sunk and a transport set afire. A 5,000-ton supply ship also was torpedoed, the admiralty said without stating whether it was sunk.

A British submarine, it said, braved the fire "of enemy shore defences" to shell a large schooner which "was certainly hit and damaged and probably sunk." The submarine was not damaged.

The Crotone is a ship of 359 tons, acquired from Germany.

TAKES THE SALUTE



Queen Mary on Sept. 10, paid her first visit to the Canadian Corps to review the Central Ontario Regiment of which she is colonel-in-chief. Dressed all in white, the Queen mother took the salute as the soldiers of the rifle regiment, in battle dress, marched past in formation.

Help Russia

Britain's Aerial Offensive Diverts Some Of German Strength

London.—Viscount Cranborne told a group of Canadian journalists that after the evacuation of Dunkirk Canadian troops stationed in Britain would have been the only fully-equipped force to face the Germans had they tried an invasion at that time.

The journalists questioned Lord Cranborne about Russia and the possibility of a British invasion to divert the attention of the Germans.

The dominions secretary said the Russians were in a tight spot although they had been able to hold out against what he described as "the finest military machine in the world." He added Britain's aerial offensive had drawn off some German air strength from the Russian front.

One editor said: "We expected something" in the nature of a British invasion by next spring, but Lord Cranborne smiled and said it would not be as soon as that.

Have Only One Aim

Vast Majority Of French People United Against Nazi Rule

London.—The people of France are "in a state of latent revolt" against the Germans and "every day blood flows in Paris," Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared in announcing organization of a new national council for his Free French movement.

Whatever differences once existed among the French people, the one aim of the vast majority now is "the liberation of France," he said, so the council is being formed as a temporary administration, ready to hand over the reins when a French republic is restored.

The council will have eight or nine members, headed by Gen. de Gaulle and with headquarters here.

Gen. de Gaulle said his Free French land forces now number 50,000 men ready to fight or already actually fighting. Most are in Africa or the Middle East.

Religion Census

Ottawa.—The national defence department said an official census is being taken to ascertain the religious beliefs of all members of the armed forces. As cards of every enlisted man in Canada and overseas will have to be checked it is estimated it will take about two months to complete the census.

Allowances For Dependents

Ottawa. — A cabinet committee comprising Finance Minister Ilsley, Revenue Minister Gibson and War Services Minister Thorson has been appointed to study the possibility of granting increased allowances to dependents of men in the armed forces, Navy Minister Macdonald said.

BRITAIN'S W.A.A.F. REPAIR CINECAMERAS



Ottawa has announced that the R.C.A.F.'s greatest need at the moment is for cooks to see the boys are well fed. But girls who look forward to being in the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force like Britain's W.A.A.F., undoubtedly will find themselves useful in many branches of the R.C.A.F. Above a member of the W.A.A.F.'s tests a cinecamera, used by aircraft after she has finished repairing it

Did Not Get Information

Italian Report Of British Air Action In Russia Was Feeler

London.—An Italian report that British planes took part in big air battles over Odessa recently was an attempt to find out where the Royal Air Force wing sent to Russia has been stationed, it was stated.

"They're fishing," an official source said of an Italian news agency claim that British-made machines were engaged in the action and suffered a few losses.

"If we say they are there that helps the Italians. If we say they are not, that helps them, too," the source added.

Apples For Britain

B.C. Fruit Growers To Receive Average Price Of $1.15 A Box

Ottawa. — Agriculture department officials said the British Columbia fruit board will receive an average of $1.15 a box under the agreement announced recently whereby Britain is to purchase 1,500,000 boxes of British Columbia apples.

One spokesman said this was the same price received by the board on domestic sales, so no loss was faced in formulating the United Kingdom agreement.

HELP CONSTRUCT A FOOD PLAN FOR HUNGRY EUROPE

London. — Britain and her allies agreed at a formal council to help construct the framework of a great reservoir of food and other supplies into which hungry Europe may dip "after the Nazi yoke is lifted."

The council, guided by Foreign Secretary Eden and assured in a message from Ambassador John Winant that the United States believes the plan has "great prospective usefulness," adopted the scheme without formal dissent.

The food pool plan was a frank bid for the support of the Allied war cause by all the peoples of Europe.

Eden said he had promised to keep the United States fully informed on the inter-Allied discussions regarding relief for the continent after the war and to consult the United States before any definite plan is adopted.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution regarding post-war relief.

Reading a message transmitted through United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Eden said:

"The United States has requested the United Kingdom government to state to this meeting its opinion that the undertaking is of great prospective usefulness.

"It understands that the present discussion will be of an exploratory nature and states that it stands ready at the appropriate time to consider in what respect it can co-operate to accomplish the ends in view."

The foreign secretary emphasized that the problem of European relief in some cases "is going to tax the resources of the world."

He said the United States had been advised of the draft resolution on post-war relief presented to the delegates, who had previously endorsed a resolution supporting the eight point declaration.

They pledged full co-operation with Great Britain and the United States in an attempt to make the world of the future a better one, free from fears of aggression and economic restrictions which might cause a third war.

Eden said that support of the resolution would add greatly to the influence of the Atlantic peace aims charter and would add to the encouragement it had given the allied forces now resisting Germany.

Welcoming Soviet Russia to the conference, Eden said that the Russian government and people had defended themselves "with courage, tenacity and skill which have won the admiration of the world."

Delegates especially emphasized that Germany must be completely disarmed.

Poland and Czechoslovakia, in a joint declaration, urged that in addition to disarming Germany, as provided by the Roosevelt-Churchill charter, political and material guarantees as well as economic assistance be given to the nations now occupied by Germany, which, it was said, "were and may again become the object of aggressive acts on the part of Germany."

Iva Maisky, Russian ambassador, in announcing Russia's agreement with "the fundamental principles" of the charter, promised that Russia would energetically support them.

In what many delegates believed to be a broad hint to the United States, Maisky said:

"The Soviet government considers it imperative to declare with particular emphasis that all peoples which have recognized the necessity of smashing Hitlerite aggression today have one main task—to mobilize all economic and military resources of freedom-loving peoples in order to attain the speedy emancipation of the nations which are groaning under the oppression of the Hitlerite hordes."

Licensing Program To Provide Machinery For Policing Prices

Exchange Prisoners

Agreement Reached For Release Of British And German Consuluar Officials

London.—An agreement to exchange an equal number of British and German diplomatic ad consular officials and their families—held prisoner for more than a year—was said by the British Broadcasting Corporation to have been reached by the British and German governments.

Each party into which prisoners would be divided will consist of 12 persons, the BBC said, and it was understood less than 100 persons of each nationality would be affected.

Sir Lancelot Oliphant, formerly British ambassador to Belgium, would be in the first British party and the former German consul-general in Iceland in the first German party.

The BBC said the British party would be delivered to the Spanish government at the France-Spanish frontier and the German party to the Portuguese government in Lisbon.

A Controlled Area

Entry To Seaplane Landing On Fraser River Is Restricted

Vancouver. — Vancouver's seaplane landing area on the middle arm of the Fraser river, which flows past the south shore of Sea island, has been designated a controlled area, according to word received here from Defence Minister Ralston through the western air command. Entry to the landing will be restricted to special permit and use of the area is restricted to persons "manufacturing, repairing or air testing seaplanes on behalf of His Majesty."

The regulations governing the landing area are listed in an order-in-council incorporated as a general order of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Complaints have been made before city council recently that Japanese fishermen disregarding warning signals have endangered seaplanes landing and taking off from the river.

To Restore Order

Italian Army Has Re-occupied Zone In Croatia

Rome.—The Italian army has completed re-occupation of a demilitarized zone in Croatia to attempt to restore order in that turbulent state carved out of dismembered Yugoslavia, it was announced.

The area into which the Italian army has moved lies along the Adriatic seaboard between the Dalmatian coast and the Dinara mountains and a communique said the step was taken "with the consent" of the Croat puppet government.

Its aim, it said, was to "end any disturbance and a return to normal life for the populuation as well as an absolute guarantee for the period of the war that Italian security in the Adriatic and the Hinterland will not be disturbed by the enemy or his agents, whether they be Anglo-Saxons, Jews or Bolsheviks."

French Embassy Stoned

Buenos Aires.—Police arrested 16 persons after stones were hurled at the French embassy by a crowd which gathered outside and shouted insults against the Vichy government. About 40 persons took part in the demonstration, police said.

Many Awards Made

London.—Altogether 500 gallantry awards have been made to members of the Port of London Authority for their conduct during German raids last fall.

Ottawa.—The war-time prices and trade board announced that license application forms will be distributed early this month to persons and firms selling or handling food products, feeds, clothing, millinery, footwear or furs, preliminary to institution of the board's new licensing plan.

It was reported unofficially that the plan is likely to go into effect early in December, the exact date to be made public soon after Oct. 1.

More than 200,000 dealers will be affected by the licensing program, intended to provide "the machinery for policing prices, for securing information necessary for the allocation of supplies in the event of shortages arising from dislocated shipping and other war conditions or the necessity of curtailing domestic consumption to meet emergency demands from Great Britain or the Allies."

Announcement that license forms will go out early this month disclosed that each dealer affected will be given a special license transfer which must be affixed to the glass of the main entrance to his place of business or to a window adjoining the main door.

Each licensee will be required to carry his license number on all invoices, jobbers' sales slips and orders for merchandise.

Any person or firm subject to this licensing order will not be permitted to buy goods for resale unless he has secured his license. Manufacturers, importers, and processors similarly will have to carry their license numbers on all invoices and other business forms going to wholesalers, jobbers or retailers.

Licenses will be renewed automatically each six months, no application being necessary.

Unless a change is made in the licensee's business name or unless his license to do business is cancelled by the board, his original license number will be retained throughout.

Among the classes of business included in the licensing program for persons and firms selling or handling food, feeds, clothing and footwear, are manufacturuers, manufacturers' agents, processors, packers of meats and fish, blenders, importers, and exporters. Warehouse and cold storage operations also are subject to license as are shoe repair shop proprietors, custom tailors, clothing contractors, public eating place operators and retail delicatesen dealers.

Retailers, wholesalers and jobbers, brokers, commission merchants, auctioners, and co-operative buying and selling and marketing organizations must apply for license.

Of particular interest to farmers is the provision that requires a license of all drovers, hucksters, persons who buy the products of agriculture for resale, and producers who buy and sell the products of others.

Any person or firm operating more than one place of business under the same legal name is required to make only one application for license but is required also to supply a list of each separate place of business.

Women War Workers

London.—All women from 20 to 25, inclusive, will be withdrawn from all retail trades except food, the labor ministry announced. The move is in line with intensified efforts to provide additional women workers for war services and industries.

Education Of Quintuplets

North Bay, Ont.—Education of the Dionne quintuplets will be placed in the hands of the Ontario department of education, it was announced following a meeting between the Quint board of guardians and Attorney-General Gordon Conant.

British Tanks May Soon Be In Action On The Russian Front

London. — Reliable sources said that British tanks soon may be in action in Russia. The Royal Air Force was in action on the Russian front bringing down several German planes.

The Russians, it was understood, are establishing schools for training crews to man British tanks. Russian military experts are expected to visit Britain for tank instruction.

Press speculation that British imperial troops might be sent through Iran to aid in the defence of Soviet Russia assumed new significance with disclosure of a series of military staff conferences.

It was announced that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief for India, recently visited London and talked with Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial general staff.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Middle East commander, visited London in August, and he and Gen. Wavell conferred in Egypt while the latter was on the way back to Simla by air.

With reports from the heads of both commands, Mr. Churchill now is informed first-hand of just what aid Britain could give Russia in the event it was decided to place British troops beside Red army divisions in defence of the Caucasus.

Some commentators forecast that Britain now would make an important military move in the Middle East, but there was no authoritative confirmation.

Gen. Wavell, a fluent speaker of Russian, was said to have been charged with the job of ensuring efficient liaison, and seeing that communications through Iran ran smoothly.

Britain Has Learned To Eat Sensibly, Mainly Due To War-Time Restrictions

(By Victoria Chappelle)

It has taken a war to make the British people eat sensibly. Dieticians and doctors had warned for years that the national diet contained too much meat and too few properly-cooked vegetables, too much white bread and too few salads. Then Hitler intervened, and to-day the entire nation is being fed on a basis which is as near scientific as makes no odds.

Meat is cut to a minimum, but that less can be made good by eating fish rich in fats, such as herrings. Vegetables, which are being grown by everyone who owns even the smallest patch of ground, have been popularized by skilful government advice on various ways of cooking them.

The sale of natural wholemeal bread, containing 100 per cent. of the wheat germ, is going up rapidly. For those who hesitate at a complete change-over from white bread there is a national wheat-meal loaf in which 85 per cent. of the wheat berry is used instead of the usual 75 per cent., thus retaining nearly all the vital germ.

Milk has long been supplied free or at very low prices for expectant nursing mothers and those with children under five years, and the use of oatmeal, cooked in every imaginable way, is strongly advocated.

It will be seen from all this that the Government is making the most of a magnificent opportunity to raise the stamina of the nation. It is educating the housewife to the importance and relative uses of body-building energy-giving and protective foods, and showing her how to build up a balanced diet for herself and her family. Demonstrators are busy all over the country in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, who have sought the advice and assistance of the finest dieticians in the country. It is now obvious from the lack of illnesses and epidemics expected last winter how the nation as a whole has benefited.

One of the drawbacks the nation has had to overcome is the lack of fruit. During the years of peace, Britain had become a great fruit-eating country, owing mainly to the introduction of cheap fruit from the Dominions and the Colonies.

To offset the lack of these, Lord Horder, the King's physician, advised plenty of green vegetables and potatoes in which we get more than an adequate supply of the vitamin C provided by oranges. It is the bottle-fed baby who needs the oranges, not the adult.

One of the discoveries of war-time Britain is the carrot. In peace-time something of a Cinderella among root vegetables, it was found during the first winter to cure night-blindness—one of the discoveries of the blackout. From that moment, it began to be popular. Doctors believe that its use has had a good deal to do with the nation's high standard of health since the war began, for in addition to its high content of vitamin A, it contains an enormous amount of sugar. Moreover, the green tops are rich in the anti-scurvy vitamin C. Because of all this, carrots are now being used for salads, sandwiches, and sweet puddings. Washed and clean, they are even bought by children in the shelters instead of sweets.

The children are all the better for their new diet, especially perhaps for the lack of ordinary sweetstuffs.

Disclaimed Distinction

Lord Louis Mountbatten Declares He Is Not Naval Hero

When Capt. Lord Louis Mountbatten was introduced as a naval hero, by Burnet Hershey at the Overseas Press Club, says Leonard Lyons in The New York Post, the British nobleman disclaimed any such distinction. "I am not a hero," he protested. "And strangely enough, the only wounds I sustained were caused by the U.S. Navy." He revealed that the Navy had sent a goat to the Illustrious, to serve as a mascot. As captain of the vessel, it was his duty to inspect the gift. And Mountbatten—who faced 191 bombing attacks in one day at Crete, and who survived four sinkings without a scratch—received his first wounds, when the goat bit him.

The Royal Navy

The great tribute paid by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the British submarine service is thoroughly deserved. Thirty of these craft have been lost since the start of the war, and when a submarine is reported lost, it nearly always means the whole crew is lost too. This is the most dangerous branch of the naval service, yet officers and men are keen to enter it. Such is th spirit of the Royal Navy.—Edmonton Journal.

The great curving tusks of the ancient mammoths were the longest teeth nature ever produced.

Not only is the whale the largest living animal, but the largest ever known to exist.

Built A New Life

Remarkable Story About Man Who Was Blinded In Last War

The editor of the Overseas Daily Mail writes: With a widow and two fine sons he had never seen standing by the graveside, a very remarkable man was buried at Church Stretton, Shropshire. Edmund Toft was one of London's best known osteopaths. He went into the last war as a youth in its earliest days, and was one of the first men blinded.

St. Dustan's received him for training. About that time pretty 18-year-old Mlle. Violette Duche, from Alsace, volunteered to assist in teaching Braille to war-blinded soldiers.

She found among her pupils Edmund Toft, only a year older than herself.

She found him one day, after they had known each other for some time sitting with his face buried in his hands. Kneeling by his side she put her arms about him.

As she knelt he told her that he loved her, and of the hopelessness he felt. There is hope she told him, and quietly she persuaded him that she would feel it no sacrifice on her part to marry him. Four years later they were married.

He developed into a very remarkable personality. He came originally from the North of England, and although he had never been in London before he lost his sight, he could describe the scenes, the buildings, the parks, and the streets better than most men who could see them.

I remember him telling me how, when he stepped out of St. Dunstan's into the world, blind, for the first time, he was determined that he would conquer helplessness. He stepped out even on the first day disdaining assistance. He narrowly escaped death, but he conquered fear of the darkness.

As the years passed he grew to know his way about London with the most extraordinary exactitude. He not only knew every corner, but he knew what every corner looked like.

He played bridge well, was widely read, and followed the affairs of the world with astonishing closeness. He loved the theatre and, strangely enough, the cinema. He could describe the latst new film with such detail that he made you want to see it also.

Broad and more than six feet tall, he had the build of an athlete. He became a strong swimmer.

His sense of touch and hearing were bewildering. He could tell the difference between a pound note and a ten-shilling note if you rustled it for an instant between your fingers.

His memory was equally astonishing. He and I were modernizing houses at the same time.

I suggested that his wife might visit mine to find ideas. Weeks later he described to me the interior of my house with more detail than I could have myself. Years later, in another talk about houses, he repeated the description.

In spite of his blindness, I never knew him to be unhappy, he had made his life full, and he enjoyed it.

On his mantelshelf there stood always photographs of the two sons he had never seen. One is now aged 16 and the other 14. His pride in them was boundless. He loved you to tell him how fine they looked.

When the war broke out, at the urgent request of Sir Ian Fraser, chairman of St. Dunstan's, he closed his practice near Cavendish square to act as teacher to the newly blinded.

I know that the reconstruction of lives broken as his had been was work that he would consider the greatest of all.

He died at the early age of 46. His new life ended in St. Dunstan's hospital as it had begun.

Locomotives For Turkey

British Engineers Have Order For Sixty-Eight Engines

British locomotive engineers are now building 24 railways engines for Turkey. They are part of an order for 68 locomotives for that country.

The engines weigh 106½ tons each and their speed is 70 kilometres an hour. Thirty-four locomotives, nearly £250 000 in value, were sent overseas from Britain in the three months ending June 30—seven more than during the preceding quarter. During the quarter Britain also shipped 18 locomotive boilers abroad, a total of 56, valued at about £110,000 for the first half of the year.

Squadron's Fine Record

A coastal command squadron somewhere in England has the enviable record of 2,000 hours of operational flying in three months without an accidnet. Much of this flying was done by night, and in adverse weather and the intense cold and snowstorms early this year.

In Russia, it is the custom of the bride to wear a garland of wormwood to denote the bitterness of marriage.

There are no fish in Utah's Great Salt Lake. 2431

Essay On The Hen

By A Man Who Was Always Fond Of Poultry

I am sure that, when I first conceived an affection for hens, my affection was entirely unrelated to my appetite. I admired them as I admired swallows, horses, sweet william, and flowing water. How pleasant it was to know them by their tribal names—Dorkings, Leghorns, Spanish, Brahmaputras, Cochin Chinas and the rest of them. The glory of a game cock with his diminished comb was that of a tropical bird. The bantams delighted the eye with their Lilliputian bodies and no less with their Lilliputian eggs.

Not that I cared for all hens equally. The Brahmaputra with her feathered trousers seemed clodhopperish in design, like a Clydesdale horse with his hairy feet. Still all hens were good to watch, and what spectacle on earth is prettier than a newly-hatched brood of yellow chickens unless it is a newly-hatched brood of yellow ducklings? The mother-hen, as she clucks to her infants to come and eat the food that she must be longing to eat herself is a model of selflessness that affects even a child's imagination.

People used to talk of the morals of the farmyard as of depths into which no human being should allow himself to sink. But in some respects I rate the morals of the farmyard high. There are no kinder parents than hens; and polygamy, though it is commoner than is desirable, is perpetually tempered with kindness to wives.

Hens are also fine economists. They waste nothing. Throw them a few gooseberry skins, and they relish them like a Christmas feast. Hour after hour they walk about the bare floor of a farmyard, scraping at nothing with their claws.

There is nothing to surpass the patience of a hen as she walks about with a neck continually jerking this way and that in search of something to eat. Her crawk-crawk is never a complaint, but merely a disinterested comment on the general paucity of things. And she has the great virtue of enjoying her food when it arrives. At sound of the dinner-call, "Chuck-chuck-chuck-chuck," all the hens in the farmyard race half-flying toward their mash of food, like junior schoolboys racing to the tuckshop after release from class.

Hens always remain young in appetite. Never do they become like human beings who in their later years form themselves into Wine and Food Societies, pecking at quality instead of gorging on quantity. The hen takes what it can get, like a raional and rationed man.

Why hens consent to lay so large a number of eggs for the use of human beings I have never been able to understand. The domestication of animals and its results is surely one of the most mysterious of the mysteries of creation. It may be that there is a simple explanation.

It seems to me that the supply of hens' eggs is as miraculous as the fall of manna—perhaps, more so, for manna could not be picked and stored. Yet no one has ever praised the hen as a bird of mystery and miracle. She is looked on as a piece of prose that can scarcely fly—she who produces in Canada alone 170,000,000 dozen eggs a year.—Y.Y. in the London New Statement and Nation.

Restrictions In Australia

Gasoline Rationing Has Tied Up Thousands Of Motor Cars

Stringent gasoline rationing in Australia has reduced the value of automobiles to their owners and "many have decided to refrain from taking out registration for the coming year." R. P. Bower, assistant Canadian trade commissioner in Sydney, reported to Ottawa.

"It is estimated that 82,000 vehicles in New South Wales alone will be laid up for this reason, resulting in the loss of approximately $4,000,000 in state revenue, partly from decreased registration fees and partly from smaller returns from the petrol tax," Mr. Bower said.

"In addition, owners still driving motor cars are demanding reduced insurance premiums because of the smaller number of vehicles on the road."

Effective July 1 private users of motor cars in Australia were restricted to 1,000 miles of driving a year. No gasoline is available now for "drive-yourself" cars or private pleasure boats.

Licenses for commercial vehicles and industrial and farm machinery were reduced by 10 per cent. at the same time.

Further restrictions went into effect Aug. 1. Licenses for farm vehicles were reduced by half and commercial vehicles by two-fifths. Gasolin ration for taxis and private-hire vehicles was set at 40 per cent. and for tourist vehicles at 25 per cent. of their original ration. Buses and service cars were allowed 85 per cent. and farm and industrial machinery 50 per cent. of their previous allowances.

By adding thiamin, a vitamin to water used on the growing plants, daffodils with blossoms as large as salad plates can be produced.

Water from more than half the Dominion drains into Hudson Bay and the Arctic ocean.

AUSTRALIANS TRAIN FOR JUNGLE WARFARE



The Australian Imperial forces, since arrival in Malaya, have concentrated on learning to operate and fight in Malayan jungle and rubber country. The troops, many of them from the Australian "bush," find that slashing their way through jungle as soldiers is little different from hacking down the bush as farmers back home. A.I.F. men are shown advancing through Pandanus palm jungle.

Mountie Dog Is Dead

Was Considered The Best Canine Policeman In Canada

Dale of Cawsalts, regimental No. 470, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is dead. The first police dog to be used by the Mounted Police was put to sleep when a growth became too painful. He was 12 years old and was considered the best canine policeman in Canada.

He was the property of Det. Sgt. J. N. Cawsey, of C.B.I. branch, R.C.M.P., Calgary, before he joined the force. Dale was "pensioned" off in August, 1939.

One of Dale's most spectacular pieces of work was done in October, 1935, when the "Mounties" were on the trail of two gunmen, Pete Woykin and John Kalmakoff, suspected of slaying two officers in Saskatchewan. Dale helped search in the mountains and found the trail near Canmore, Alta. The gunmen, who were killed during the fight, shot two officers who died shortly after.

On another occasion, while stationed at Maidstone, Sask., Dale picked up the trail of an old man, Harry Buskey, lost from his farm home for 20 hours.

He was presented with a medal of honor by the Dog World, a famous Chicago publication, for tracking down a 16-month-old baby, who was found smothering under thick grain on a farm, during a blinding rain storm.

Chose To Remain Poor

Louis Pasteur Refused To Accept Anything For His Discoveries

Louis Pasteur's discoveries brought him fame and would have made him immensely rich, but he chose to remain poor and set an example of simplicity.

T. H. Huxley expressed the opinion that the money value of the discoveries that brought fame to Pasteur was sufficient to cover the whole cost of the war indemnity paid by France to Germany after 1870.

Used Without Success

The Japanese have tried parachute troops in the Chinese war only to have them mopped up in each raid, a British radio broadcast reported. The broadcast, picked up by N.B.C., said the parachute troops were used without success in several surprise attacks west of Peiping.

Nothing's impossible—but did you ever try to strike a match on a piece of soap?

Consequences Of The War

Has Created An Improved Pattern Of Life

Contrary to common expectations, total war has not lamed or maimed our democratic system; rather, under the stress and impetus of war the pace of reform has quickened. The opportunity for individual enterprise in collective service has sharpened the public conscience and stimulated government action and democracy has fulfilled itself in many ways. The country has been shaken up and men and women of all kinds and description have shaken down together to serve a common cause. The need for community organization has quickened the sense and indeed the enjoyment of personal give and take. The democratization of the army, the community life of the shelters, the creation of People's Restaurants, the manifold welfare and entertainment schemes for factory workers and for troops, the interchanges of evacuation, the establishment in the country of nursery centres for babies, of rest and convalescent and maternity homes have together created an improved pattern of life in which a greater number of benefits are made available to a greater number of people. The national share-out may not yet have gone a long way but it has at least begun.—Time and Tide, London.

Italian Deserter

Tells Story Of Brutal Treatment From The Huns

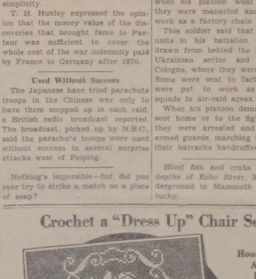
An Italian deserter reaching Switzerland related that soldiers sent from Italy to the eastern front had been transferred to Germany to work as labor conscripts, and that when his platoon went on strike, they were manacled and forced to work as a factory chain gang.

This soldier said that the Italian units in his battalion were withdrawn from behind the lines in the Ukrainian sector and taken to Cologne, where they were separated. Some were sent to factories, some were put to work as demolition squads in air-raid areas.

When his platoon demanded to be sent home or to the fighting front, they were arrested and put under armed guards, marching to and from their barracks handcuffed together.

Blind fish and crabs live in the depths of Echo River, 360 feet underground in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

Crochet a "Dress Up" Chair Set



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Exquisite Chair Set Very Simple to Crochet

COPR. 1941 HOUSEHOLD ARTS, INC.

PATTERN 7069

Let these roses grace your chair in filet crochet. This set made in fine mercerized cotton is done at little cost. Even a beginner would find it simple and fascinating handiwork. Pattern 7069 contains charts and directions for making set; illustrations of set and of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Advanced Instruction In Motor Mechanics For Highly Mechanized Forces

A striking illustration of modern war's "organized speed," as applied by the Canadian Army-in-training, has been revealed in the unheralded opening of a new school of advanced instruction in motor-mechanics for the highly mechanized Canadian forces.

According to Department of National Defence officials, the new mechanics training centre at London, Ont., was proposed, approved, staffed, equipped and launched with such speed and unobtrusive despatch that it is the "surprise" trade-training school in the great Canadian chain of civil and military institutions which is turning out hundreds of skilled soldier-mechanics for Canada's completely motorized and mechanized land-army. In an army based on wheels, gasoline and monkey-wrenches, the importance of the new training centre can also hardly be over-emphasized.

Sponsored and operated by the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, headed by Mr. Victor Sifton, Master-General of the Ordnance, the latest army trade school is already in full swing. The first group of 500 skilled and semi-skilled mechanics are being given instruction on Diesels, air and water-cooled engines for Canadian tank, tractor, truck and infantry carrier units.

The new school is not only unique for its inspired organization and mushroom growth, but also for the fact that it is entirely staffed by American civilian instructors from trade-training schools scattered through the United States. They were drawn from their former schools, transported en masse to London, Ont., and were at work next morning. The Canadian school came into existence almost literally overnight.

Five days, for instance, from the date on which the training establishment was first suggested by the Ordnance Corps staff, all approvals had been granted by Ottawa. Soldier-students were immediately detailed and began travelling toward London from as far west as Esquimalt, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. Twenty days from the first proposal, the Anderson Organization of Los Angeles, Cal., had a complete staff of 37 instructors on hand, together with Diesel and gasoline engines, ignition and fuel injection models and charts and other shop and classroom facilities. That day 200 men began training. Thirty days from the start saw 500 future tank, truck and carrier mechanics in attendance.

The new school, under the pressure of mechanized war's needs, is the second largest of its type on the continent, the larger being the U.S. Army's mechanics' school at Fort Knox. It is also operated by the Anderson Organization, which has been training youths for American industry since it was founded by W. O. Anderson in California after the last war, and which already has 10,000 of its students working in the great aircraft war-plants of the United States.

Headquarters of the Canadian school is situated in Queen's Park, London, home of the Western Fall Fair, and a new, modern plant has been taken over on the outskirts of London for operation of the classes.

The syllabus of training is designed in each phase to produce mechanics who will be able to operate, service, maintain or repair any type of tracked or wheeled vehicle now in use in the Canadian Army. They will be the trouble-shooters for the vehicles of their corps, able to handle any work in a motor repair lorry or base workshop. Graduates will proceed to the maintenance depots of the tank regiments of the armored corps, the carrier units of the infantry and machine-gunners, the trucks, tractors and trailers of the artillery, engineers, army service corps and ordnance.

The system of tuition is based on minimum of theory and a maximum of practical work—with actual army tools and army vehicles. All students have already had considerable training in motor mechanics at industrial and technical schools, and many consider themselves skilled garagemen before they start. The Anderson instructors claim, however, that the course at London "begins where most other motor-mechanic's courses end," and that "no matter how good a mechanic or garageman thinks he is, he'll know more when he's finished."

Should Act First

Apropos of possible criticism of the allies opposed to Communism entering an alliance and accepting aid from Russia against Hitler, Rt. Rev. J. Hutchinson Cockburn, moderator of the Church of Scotland, says: "When houses are burning, my own included, I do not ask if the firemen are all faithful Christians before I accept their help."

If your troubles seem larger than other people's, it is probably because you merely glance at theirs and look at your own under a microscope.

The real board of health is home cooking.

Visit To Spitsbergen

Writer Describes Impressions Of This Northern Terrain

I was at Spitsbergen three years ago this summer. No overcoat was needed, but a pullover was comfortable. The sun shone all day long and all night long. It was bewildering, intoxicating, that there was no night there, just the sun circling around the blue bowl of the sky like a golden bead caught in blue crystal.

Flowers bloomed in Spitsbergen, tiny little masses of mauve, like our ground phlox growing from moss, and sparkling gems of yellow, also set against a brown-green moss-like background.

Terns laid their eggs among the flowers and hatched their young there, and battered me about the head with their brave white wings, to drive me away and keep me from treading, unwillingly, on their invisible offspring. You could not see the little ones among the turf.

All was silent as at Creation, save for the tinkling trickle of the melting icebergs and the piping of terns and eider ducks. The silence hung like a benediction over Magdalena Bay. Four hundred of us landed there and began to scamper about the shingly beach and about. The silence folded up our thin human piping like tissuepaper crumpling. We could not hear ourselves shout above the silence of the glaciers and the splendor of the midnight sun.

In winter it's a different story in Spitsbergen. Night is six months long. The islands—there are many—are only approachable three months in the year. They lie locked in hundreds of miles of ice for nine months, and for six they are in continuous darkness, the pole star, high overhead, their candle.

The Norwegians got Spitsbergen finally from the League of Nations or Hague Tribunal, principally because no one else wanted it, and they rather froze their fingers holding it. There are coal mines in the islands. At King's Bay we saw thousands of tons of coal piled up for shipment. The mines were not then working, for the demand for coal of that quality was not high. Around in Long Year City, the largest settlement, Russians—mostly political prisoners, sentenced by the Soviet as to Siberia—were picking and hacking at the coal, and some was being shipped out. Norway thought so little of her prize that she had leased her mines to the Russians to work on long terms. Long Year City, is well named. The years spent there by the exiles from Moscow must be the longest in eternity. —C. H. J. Snider in Toronto Telegram.

Lace-Making In England

Has Been Carried On In One Village For 400 Years

Beautiful hand-made lace from the cottages of England's country villages is the latest fashion among American women.

In the tiny Devonshire village of Beer, where lace-making has been carried on for 400 years, orders from the United States are helping the inhabitants to keep going in wartime.

Many of these lace-makers, as skilful as any in the world, are over 80 years of age. Mrs. Ida Allen, who has been in the craft for 50 years, has made lace for the present Queen, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra. A forbear of hers made the lace for Queen Victoria's wedding dress. It cost £1,000.

Side by side with the cottage branch of this industry, the great modern lace mills of Nottingham continue despite the war to create new designs for overseas. From the United States and Canada comes a demand for tailored edged, double-border curtain by the pair in small, neat effects and fancy Tuscan grounds.

Fisher nets, in a heavy combination weave, strongly woven, are being made for Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, while the Far East is being sent cheap colored nets by the yard, mainly in cotton.

Mosquito and filet nets are made for Palestine and for Egypt, where there is also a big demand for "tour-de-lits," a cheap form of drapery used by the natives.

An Idea Anyway

Gerald Smith, Edwardsville, Ill., noting milady's "V for Victory" coiffure, has come up with a better one—a "W" haircut. Explained young Gerald, displaying the "W" sheared into his hair: "It's a 'W for Win' haircut. If you aren't satisfied with the 'W,' take it apart and you have two 'V's' which means double victory."

Revealed By Bombs

Nazi bombs, blasting deep down into the earth, have revealed bits of the original Roman wall in Cripplegate, and part of a Roman building in Queen Victoria street, London.

The hotel business of the United States is its seventh largest industry.



Motorless Planes

The Newest War Weapons Now Under Development

Silent attack by air from great heights is the newest war weapon under development by the United States army.

For years army air corps officers have watched skilled pilots take gliders up to 10,000 feet or more and sail on wings of the wind for hundreds of miles. Many have remarked "there is one of the answers to combined air and ground manoeuvres."

Unfortunately, however, there was no money to develop this new air arm.

Now they are hurrying to develop it in the least possible time. More than 20 officers have been trained by experienced glider pilots in the art of flying without a prop—and it is an art—and more are going to school each month. The army has ordered an undisclosed number of motorless planes.

Maj.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, former chief of the air corps, said recently the army will "have a glider force second to none and we will have it when we need it."

The gliders weigh 5,000 pounds or more fully loaded. They are capable of carrying a squad of men with full equipment—250 pounds per man including parachutes—for distances up to 200 miles, perhaps more, depending on the wind and skill of the pilot.

Twice as many parachute troops can be carried in a glider as are carried in an airplane. Gliders land at 30 miles an hour or less and, barring a head-on contact with a tree, the men would suffer little more than a few bruises.

It is possible to tow two or more fully-loaded gliders up to 10,000 feet with sufficiently high-powered planes, such as the new four-motored bombers. Then, over enemy territory, the glider pilots can slip the towing cable and drift down while the bomber proceeds on its mission.

Britain's Royal Air Force is experimenting with gliders which could cross the English channel into France. Silent invaders, working in co-ordination with water-borne troops, long-range artillery fire, bombers and fighter planes sweeping across from England, might be able to accomplish the invasion of France, Norway and the low countries.

New Kind Of Glass

Now Used For Windows During Air Raids In Britain

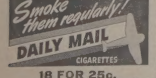
"Blitz" blast need no longer send glass splinters flying in all directions during air raids over Britain this winter.

The British Government's Experimental Building Research Station at Watford has successfully tested three new alternatives to unprotected glass windows. The first is used in place of window glass. It consists of netting embedded in thick cellulose acetate film which lets in light and keeps out rain. There is a heavier variety to take the place of north lights, roof lights or other glass on which there is a heavy strain. It equals quarter-inch plate glass in strength.

A third device is a lighter form of cellulose netting fixed to window panes by adhesive. A square of plate glass covered with this netting was put under a spring-loaded hammer which was brought down upon it, travelling one-eighth of an inch beyond the point of impact.

The shattered glass remained neatly in position under the netting.

Canada was the first Dominion to grant a tariff preference on goods produced and manufactured in the United Kingdom.



History Repeating Itself

Hitler Like Napoleon Wins Battles But Not Victories

Like Napoleon's army, the Nazis advance, capture Russian towns, win battles. But like Napoleon, Hitler finds his victories costly in manpower and material; like Napoleon, he advances into a scorched and desolate land laid waste by the Russians before they fall back. And, for all the vaunted speed of the blitzkrieg, Hitler has not been able to advance as rapidly as Napoleon advanced.

One hundred and twenty-nine years ago, Napoleon was near Borodino pursuing the elusive army of the Czar. He knew that it was only a matter of hours before the Russians would be forced to make a stand. He counted on annihilating them, sweeping on to Moscow and forcing a speedy peace.

On the morning of Sept. 7, 1812, he hurled his forces against the Russians at Borodino. He won a battle, but hardly a victory—the Russian army remained intact despite heavy casualties.

"Never had a battle cost so many generals and officers," said Gen. Caulaincourt in his memoirs. "Success was hardly won. . . . There were few prisoners. . . . Several times the Emperor repeated that it was inexplicable to him that redoubts and positions so audaciously captured and so doggedly defended should yield us so few prisoners."

A week later, on the 14th, the van of Napoleon's army under Murat entered Moscow at midnight. The emperor arrived on the 15th; by dawn of the 16th, he knew that the fires raging in all parts of the city had been set by the Russians themselves, that there was no hope of saving the city from destruction.

He had won a battle at Borodino; but the Russian army was still in the field. He had captured Moscow; but Moscow was a pile of ashes. The scorched earth that Hitler's forces encounter to-day is no new Russian tactic. On the gateway to what had been the estate of the governor of Moscow, Napoleon found a notice posted:

"For eight years I have improved this land, and I have lived happily here in the bosom of my family. To the number of 1,720, the dwellers on my estate are leaving it at your approach, while, for my part, I am setting fire to my mansion rather than let it be sullied by your presence. Frenchmen!— In Moscow. I have abandoned to you my two residences, with furniture worth half a million rubles. Here you will find only ashes."—Chicago Daily News.

Nazi Intrigue

An Episode In Connection British Occupation Of Iceland

Allied occupation of Iceland forestalled Nazi seizure by only a few days.

It is now established that the British man of war, carrying both British marines and the first British Minister to the Island Republic, was spotted first by an Icelandic Nazi sympathizer, who immediately went to the resident German Consul to report.

The German Consul was incredulous and confidently dismissed the report with the retort: "It cannot be; you must be wrong; they are the Germans who have got here 10 days early."

Shortly the British troops were at the door of the German Consulate, for this was the first port of call of the occupying forces.

The German Consul protested his arrest on grounds of illegality and diplomatic immunity and when the British started to search the premises pleaded that they wait a little.

"My wife and daugher are upstairs and aren't up yet and I ask you as an English gentleman not to go up there."

The commanding officer replied: "I am not an English gentleman; I am an officer of marines."

He went up, followed by a detachment of marines.

He found the Consul's wife and daughter not only up but busily burning the Consulate papers in the bathtub. They hadn't made much headway and the British acquired some exceedingly pertinent material, including an invaluable and detailed card-index of every Nazi agent and sympathizer in Iceland.

The German Consul and his family, together with his colleague, the Italian Consul and his family are to-day under arrest somewhere in Britain.—Christian Science Monitor.

Canadian Horses For Police Duty

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has been advised by the Commissioner of Police, Bridgetown, Barbados, of the safe arrival of the latest shipment of Canadian hunter-type horses for police duty there. The selection and shipment of the horses were carried out by the Division.

Not Even A Fence

Turkey has been giving a fine exhibition of sitting on the fence and a large number of other nations in Europe used to be sure they could do the same thing. To-day they have no fence on which to sit.

Ten thousand gallons of water evaporate from the leaves of a mature tree in one season, it has been estimated.

POSTED TO OTTAWA



Commander Horatio Nelson Lay of Barrie, nephew of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and hero of the rescue of most of the crew of H.M.C.S. Fraser when the Canadian destroyer was sunk off Bordeaux, France, in the summer of 1940, has been posted to Ottawa as director of the operations division of the Royal Canadian Navy.

For Potato Rot

Have Perfected Drying Process To Kill Bacteria

The Armour Research Foundation at the Illinois Institute of Technology announced its scientists had perfected a drying process to prevent bacterial soft rot in potatoes which it said would save millions of dollars annually for the potato growing industry.

The announcement followed a 14-month investigation which showed that the outside skin, through heat treatment, underwent an increase in the number of cells that formed a barrier preventing entrance of soft-rot bacteria. At the same time, the drying process itself killed a certain number of bacteria but did not actually sterilize the potato.

Dr. Richard Belkengren, biochemist and plant histologist of the Foundation, with others at the insitute, made an investigation.

The process itself was developed from a primary pattern used by a group of Florida growers who employed a type of dryer which basically was a conveyor belt running through a hot-air blast. The announcement said they noted that the rot had almost totally disappeared.

They requested the Research Foundation to determine the precise nature of the treatment on which they had stumbled.

The Foundation's experimental dryer is 20 feet long. Two 10-parallel wooden chambers through which air current circulate are connected at one end for the exchange of air blasts, the other end serving as an exhaust through a window. Foundation scientists said the process could be adopted cheaply and effectively for wide use.

Building New Great Wall

Forced Chinese Labor Is Being Used By Japanese Army

Travellers reaching Shanghai from the Chinese interior said a new "great wall" is being constructed by the Japanese army with forced Chinese labor.

The wall runs south from Tientsin west of the Tientsin-Nanking railroad, and a section 100 miles long already has been completed by about 100,000 Chinese workers.

They described the wall as built of earth and stones, about 18 feet high and 100 feet wide, with a dry ditch outside the passages only at long intervals.

Japanese army spokesmen claimed a major offensive was underway southwestward from Hankow along the shores of Tungting lake and in the vicinity of Yochow, where the Japanese were said to have crossed the Sunkiang river.

The spokesman declined to reveal the objective of the offensive but expressed the wish "the Chinese won't burn Changsha again as they did in 1938 or carry off supplies, as in 1939."

The first playing cards were designed by an insane man in an asylum.

The Argentine dwarf frog runs; it does not jump or hop.

Doing Heroic Work

R.C.A.F. Carries Out Patrols Half Way Across The Atlantic

Aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force home defence establishment on occasion have carried out patrols more than half way across the Atlantic Ocean, it was disclosed at London Ont., by Group Capt. J. A. Sully, of the R.C.A.F.

In an address to the London Canadian Club, Group Capt. Sully said:

"As you perhaps know we operate a section of the Air Force which is entirely separate from the (British Commonwealth) Air Training Plan.

"Its purpose is the defence of our shores and careful plans are in effect for such defence on both the east and west coasts. Squadrons of well trained airmen are continually patrolling our coasts and stand ready to meet the enemy should he approach.

"On the east coast our home war squadrons are doing an exceptionally good job of work in their anti-submarine patrols. Day after day our aircraft patrol far out to sea, escorting the convoys going overseas, and meeting and escorting the convoys coming this way.

"Few people realize the heroic work these lads are doing, and when I tell you that on occasion aircraft have been so far out to sea that they could have landed in Ireland an hour sooner than at their home base, you will have some appreciation of the extent of these activities.

"This, of course, acts as an advance training for certain of the graduates of our Air Training Plan and a steady flow of well trained men is proceeding overseas from these units."

GEMS OF THOUGHT

GOODNESS

Of all virtues and dignities of the mind, goodness is the greatest, being the character of the Deity; and without it, man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing.—Bacon.

Either make the tree good, and his fruit good; or else make the tree corrupt, and his fruit corrupt: for the tree is known by his fruit.—New Testament: Matthew 12:33.

We must first be made good, before we can do good; we must first be made just, before our works can please God—for when we are justified by faith in Christ, then come good works.—Latimer.

All that worketh good is some manifestation of God asserting and developing good. — Mary Baker Eddy.

He who loves goodness harbors angels, reveres reverence, and lives with God.—Emerson.

Never was love, or gratitude, or bounty practiced but with increasing joy, which made the practiser still more in love with the fair act.—Shaftesbury.

Perennial Grasses

Only Third Year Growth Yields Seed To Amount To Anything

People unacquainted with farming scarcely realize that it takes three years to produce grass seeds as they cannot be sown in the spring like oats and harvested in the autumn. Perennial grasses have to be seeded with a nurse crop and it takes the first year for them to develop roots and get growing. The following year they will furnish a crop of hay and it is only the third year that they will yield seed to amount to anything, so the process is not a short one.

Can Regulate Visits

Wall Street Executive Has Two Lengths Of Cigars For Callers

From Wall street, New York, came a report that better business has brought back the "have a cigar" greeting—but there's a new angle to it. While some executives have returned the free-for-all humidor of smokes to their desks, one has reduced it to an efficiency basis—a short cigar for visitors he wants to see only briefly, a long one for those with whom he wants to talk at length.

The staff of the London county council numbers more than 4,000 officials.



Birdmen And Birds

Latter Have Control In Air That Planes May Never Attain

Not so long ago the birds had the aerial spaces pretty much to themselves. Nature has endowed them with marvellous flying equipment of which they make full use. Some birds rise to great heights, as high as ten thousand feet. Others are content to navigate in lower stratas and are distinctly out of their element if they break through the confines of their legitimate ceiling.

When men began to fly and when the air in some places became filled with the huge man-made machines the birds exhibited various reactions. Most of the small birds were curious, mainly, and showed neither fear nor resentment when the big, noisy interlopers shouldered them around. Many of these birds, aviators have reported, fly around the planes with the greatest curiosity. But there are others, notably eagles, who so long ruled as monarchs of the air, who have shown in no uncertain manner that they resent the intrusion of flying machines into what they considered their rightful realm.

A writer in an English periodical tells of a couple of eagles that dive-bombed an airplane flying high over the Allahabad region in India. Their attack was so fierce and so well directed against the mechanical vitals of the plane that the machine was dashed to the ground. Other somewhat similar occurrences have been noted.

Just what the impelling motive was which caused the eagles to attack the airplane only can be conjectured. Long accustomed to rule the air and have other birds in a state of subjection the eagles may have resented the appearance of the strange winged monster and may have decided suddenly to see which was the better bird. In this particular case they proved it to their own satisfacion. Most of the birds, however, seem to look upon the airplane as a curiosity. The majority of birds have an ease, a facility and a control in the air that airplane makers may seek to emulate but probably never will attain. The birds can rest on their laurels and it will be only some pugnacious, dictatorial bird like the eagle that will attempt to use force as a gesture of resentmnt.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Must Be Used

Just Knowledge About Vitamins Not Enough Says Nutrition Expert

Dr. Lillian Shaben, Cornell University nutrition expert, told the regional conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World that women are not doing their job in health and human welfare merely by "stuffing their heads full of technical information about vitamins."

"Technical information obtained from research must be incorporated into daily living," she said. "A good table may not mean a well-nourished family—and, no matter what you've read about vitamins, it's useless unless it's translated into to-morrow morning's breakfast and is eaten."

Describing the work of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Webb, chief inspector of catering and messing for the Canadian army, as "brilliant," Dr. Shaben said women are not keeping their end up as he is doing for the men in the army unless they feed their people at home the things which are vital to good health, notably the "protective" foods like milk, fruit, vegetables and eggs.

A Neat Reply

A story is told about a famous criminal lawyer who was so clever he could make Justice jump through a hoop. After winning one particularly bad case, the rival attorney said to him bitterly:

"Is there any case so low, so foul, so vilely crooked and so shameful that you'd refuse to handle it."

"That all depends," said the famous lawyer. "What have you done?"

Two of the most comfortable things in the world are old shoes and old friends.

W.A.A.F.'s TAKEN OVER BY CANADIAN TWINS



May and June Saunders are twins, 18 years old and Canadian. In civilian clothes they gave the authorities terrific headaches as they pestered them for admittance to the W.A.A.F.'s. Now that they're in the W.A.A.F. authorities find them a still bigger headache. So far, May and June have never been separated and the service has promised they won't be, which offers no promise of things being any easier for the sergeant-major.

Plastic Cars

A Picture Of The Automobile Of The Future

A car with a transparent top to let you absorb the rays of the sun . . . a "living room" arrangement of chairs and divans instead of the conventional back and front seat . . . and a finish that looks like mother-of-pearl—that's the plastic car of the future. For while the O.P.M. Priorities Division is restricting steel and other metals long thought vital to automobile manufacturing, designers are proving that plastic automobile bodies are not only possible but practical, according to Clyde Vandeburg, motor car expert.

When Henry Ford, who has been experimenting with plastics, recently gave a demonstration of an automobile body built of plastics, he answered the question, "Is it strong?" by dramatically seizing a long-handled axe and swinging it full and lustily on the rear deck panel of the plastic body. The axe bounced off the plastic surface, leaving the smallest blemish. Then he proceeded, by the same means, to inflict serious damage on the steel fender of a conventional car. Ford's plastic researcher, Robert Boyer, is predicting that the public will see mass production of plastic bodies within three years and possibly much sooner.

Detroit's automobile designer, George William Walker, believes the car of the future will resemble a huge Disney beetle. It will carry its engine in the rear where "it has belonged all the time." "Just as the elimination of the running boards has provided more space inside the car," says Walker, "so will future plastic models with rear-end engines offer 25 to 35 per cent. more room than current cars. The rear engine, in turn, makes possible "living room" arrangements for seating passengers.

The windows of the coming plastic car should be of plastic glass which will be permanently set in place—no lever or cranks to raise or lower them. As clear as real glass, plastic glass can admit health-giving ultra-violet rays of sunlight and exclude the harmful infra-red. It will mean added safety, too, for plastic glass is now worn in the goggles of workmen whose ordinary glasses might be broken by flying particles of metal.

Designer Edward Macauley, of Packard, who has delved deeply into the subject of plastics, took his vacation this year in a car whose roof was made of transparent plastic, permitting all the advantages of a convertible without any of the hair-blowing. He came home with a tremendous tan acquired through the roof of his transparent car.

Another important point on the score for plastics is their heat insulating properties. They will keep heat either in or out of a car body. Which leads right into truly air conditioned automobile interiors, automatically cooled in summer and heated in winter. And the plastic car will be quieter. A plastic substance, being "dead" material, will insulate against noise far better than steel.—From Esquire.

R.O.P. Poultry

High Prices Being Received For Export To Various Countries

Following closely on exports of Canadian R.O.P. (Record of Performance) poultry to South America, South Africa, the British West Indies and other countries, another contingent of 1941 hatch is being shipped from British Columbia to Buenos Aires, Argentina, the second shipment to that city in one year. The shipment consists of six Rhode Island cockerels, 18 Rhode Island pullets, 12 White Leghorn pullets, and two White Leghorn cockerels. As in former cases, the sales have been arranged through the Live Stock Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture at cash prices, which also obtained in recent shipments, of $25 per cockerel and $15 per pullet each, plus all transportation costs, the total transaction amounting to nearly $1,000.

In every case, the Canadian birds have given the utmost satisfaction, with the result that repeat orders throughout the years have been a natural sequence. The following are a few of the recent sales and constitute only a part of Canada's important output of R.O.P. poultry: October, 1938, two single-comb White Leghorn cockerels and eight pullets; and two Rhode Island Red cockerels and eight pullets to the Department of Agriculture, British Guiana; December, 1939, two Rhode Island Red cockerels and 12 pullets, and two Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and 12 pullets, and one single-comb White Leghorn cockerel and six pullets to the Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.; November, 1940, two Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and eight pullets to the Orange Free State, Union of South Africa; and in July, 1941, six Rhode Island Red cockerels, and 24 pullets, and 12 single comb White Leghorn pullets and two cockerels to Buenos Aires, South America, and one Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel and four pullets again to Bloemfontain, Orange Free State, Union of South Africa.

Telescopes In Africa

South Africa possesses more astronomical telescopes per head of population than any other country in the world, said Dr. J. Jackson, His Majesty's astronomer.

2431

HOME SERVICE

NO NEW SOFA FOR YOU? SLIP-COVER YOUR OLD ONE



Easy to Make the Pin-On Way

You'd buy the handsomely upholstered new sofa IF you had the money?

Away with "ifs" and "buts"! Why not buy a few yards of resplendent material (you'd be surprised how cheap it can be) and make a beautiful, upholstery-style slip cover for your old sofa. It's easy!

Fitting one section of your sofa at a time, you pin your fabric—perhaps a dark rayon brocade with a bright pattern woven through it—to the top back, as shown in our sketch.

Now pin it down inside-back and seat, allowing 4 inches tuck-in between. Cut around the pins and leave 1½ inches for seams.

Next fit and pin arms, front, sides, back and cushions. Then pin section to section, piece to piece, remove pinned-up cover and baste.

Try it on, then stitch—making a placket. The flounce is the last step in sewing your smart cover.

Our 32-page booklet has step-by-step illustrations and directions for fitting any type of chair or sofa with slip covers made the pin-on way. Tells how to make plackets, flounces, seam bindings. Suggests fabrics, color schemes, trimmings.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "How to Make Slip Covers" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

- 188—"Easy Lessons in Guitar Playing"
- 183—"Self-Instruction in Shorthand"
- 198—"Announcements, Showers and Birthday Parties"
- 167—"Popular Cowboy Songs"
- 151—"Fun With Fortune Telling"
- 187—"Decorative and Useful Things to Make With Paper."

Title Bound To Stick

Leader Of Spitsbergen Expedition Has Been Named Pirate Potts

It was an English-born, Edinburgh-educated, American-degreed, Canadian professor with World War service in Europe who led the Canadian expedition to Norway-owned Spitsbergen in the Arctic. And if that doesn't cover a lot of territory, what would? It is curious that it should be a professor, and, of all things, a professor in dairying, who should turn up as the leader of an adventure like that. But Brigadier Arthur Edward Potts, head of the dairying department at the University of Saskatchewan, has been interested in the militia for a long time — continuously since the outbreak of the Great War when he enlisted from Saskatoon as a private.

Professors, after all, are unpredictable. This one came out of that war with a fine record, two wounds, and the somewhat unfamiliar "Efficiency Decoration," which would seem to be eminently suitable for a professor. Not quite so dignified is the title Pirate Potts which is bound to stick to him as the head of an expeditionary force which has now become known as Potts' Polar Pirates. But all the great generals have nicknames, and Pirate Potts is a fine soldier who has done a great piece of work.—Toronto Star.

Received More Cheese

English Farm Worker Allowed Pound During Harvest Season

The English farm worker cannot be denied his portion of cheese, a standby for many centuries. Their half pound a week allowed by the Ministry of Food was stepped up to a full pound for the harvest period which ended September 21. This concession was the result of a demand by the National Union of Agricultural Workers.

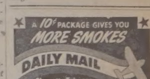
Better For Workmen

The workman continues to get more protection. The California State Industrial Accident Commission has ruled that nails shipped into that state must be fit for a carpenter to hold in his mouth.

A baking machine can produce 2,400 loaves of bread within an hour without the touch of human hands.

The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is but .01677 from being a perfect circle.

If an employee doesn't know his place he need not expect to keep it long.





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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, September 30, 1941.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.52½
No. 2 Northern	.48½
No. 3 Northern	.46
No. 4	.44
No. 5	.42
No. 6	.41
Feed	.35½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.44
2 c.w.	.43½
3 c.w.	.43
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.37
Ex. 3 c.w.	.36½
3 c.w.	.34
Ex. 1 feed	.34
1 feed	.32
2 feed	.30
3 feed	.28½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	44
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.41
1 feed	41
2 feed	.41
3 feed	.40
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.44
3 c.w.	.41
4 c.w.	.40
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.32
2 c.w.	1.28
3 c.w.	1.13
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.73⅝
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1. Hard	52
No. 1 Northern	52
No. 2 Northern	49
No. 3 Northern	46
No. 4 Northern	41
No. 5 Wheat	38
No. 6 Wheat	34
Feed Wheat	30
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	45
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	43
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	41

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The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,...Editor and Proprietor

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Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1941

DEFAULTING SEPTEMBER

Old-timers would have to tax their memories severely to remember another such a September as has just passed into the records. In Alberta it is not uncommon to experience at least one snowstorm during the first month of Indian Summer; that being over and done with, the hum of harvest machinery can generally be reckoned to continue for a few weeks until October gives warning of the approach of unsettled weather. But week after week has passed with nothing but one form of moisture following another before allowing sufficient time to elapse for the drying out of sodden fields, and this in a month that is usually associated with the most pleasant and invigorating weather; of warm, sunny days and cool, restful nights.

Conditions are so adverse in central Alberta that a cry has been received for consideration under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act from a municipality in the Olds district, something unheard of in the past.

There can be no disputing the fact that moisture conditions were dangerously low throughout the district, following the abnormal dry months of July and August, but although a certain dry humor often accompanies the remark: "A great next year country!" it is poor consolation to the man who sees the results of a season's hard work slowly but surely deteriorating before his eyes and without being able to do anything about it.

Local and District

Monday, October 13th, has been proclaimed Thanksgiving Day.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Spady, of Drumheller, were visitors in Delia on Sunday last.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. McChesney and family, of Hanna, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson on Sunday last.

* * *

Peel Hudgeon, R C A F., who is stationed at Currie Barracks, Calgary, was home on leave in Delia last week end.

* * *

News has been received that Mr and Mrs. E. M. Bigelow intend to make their home at the coast in future, having bought a house in the Burnaby district.

John Burgess. R.C.A.F., was at home on leave last week end.

* * *

J. McFall, supervisor of Agricultural Improvement Associations, was in attendance at the Calf Club Show on Saturday last.

* * *

The Catholic ladies of Delia are planning a Fall Tea, to be held on Saturday, October 25th. Half of the proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

* * *

The sale held by V. J. Simpson on Monday afternoon last was favored with fine weather, and prices for all livestock were reported to be very good. Mr. Simpson left on Tuesday for Calgary to resume work at the Ogden munition shops as a machinist, a trade he ceased to follow thirty years ago.

* * *

Freakish weather during recent days has continued to delay harvest work. Fields were covered with wet snow on Friday morning last, which did not finally disappear until Saturday. On Monday morning, which earlier had looked promising, clouds loomed up about 10:30 and a fairly heavy shower of rain fell, continuing until noon.

* * *

Lloyd Burke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Burke, formerly of Delia, has joined the R.C.A.F., and is stationed at High River. News has also been received of Norman Burke, Jr., who was for some time a member of the crew aboard H.M.C.S. the destroyer "Restigouche." Norman is now a petty officer in the Canadian Navy, and visited the home of his parents recently with a bride, having lately returned from a nine months' cruise in British and Icelandic waters

* * *

News has been received lately from Flying-Officer Allan Simpson who is on his way to the Middle East. His interesting letter, bearing a Gold Coast stamp but giving no other indication of locality, is written on board a 2,000 ton Canadian transport, "a big difference from the liner we arrived on," says Allan. He tells of the blacks—who speak English—coming out in their canoes to sell fruit to those on the ship and of their diving for silver — "not coppers!" The passengers he describes as a mixed lot, including Free French, Spaniards, Moroccans and British Waacs. The later, he says, are all volunteers and evidently girls of good families, not at all relishing the dirt of their new abode. A hint of his final destination is contained in the promise of a photo from the Pyramids.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 2, 3, and 4, All times mentioned are Mountain Standard

Thursday, October 2

5:00 p.m. Halifax Concert Orchestra.
6:00 " Musical Beauty Box.
8:00 " CBC News.
8:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.
9:00 " Stag Party.
10:00 " John Avison's Concert Orch.

Friday, October 3

6:00 p.m. Serenade for Strings.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
8:00 " CBC News.
8:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.
9:00 " South American Serenade.
9:30 " Drama.
10:00 " Hugh Bancroft, Organist.

Saturday, October 4

6:30 p.m. Hawaii Calls.
8:00 " The National News.
8:15 " Analysis of German Propaganda.
9:00 " Musical Mirror.
9:30 " Red River Barn Dance.
11:30 " CBC Dance Party.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued September 26th, 1941).

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages. August, 1941

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of August, 1941, in 67 cities and towns of Canada having populations of 10,000 and over.

Births registered in these cities and towns in August numbered 9,195, deaths 4,228 and marriages 6,322, as compared with 8,837 births, 4,107 deaths and 7,129 marriages in August of last year, showing increases of 4 per cent. in births, and 3 per cent in deaths, and a decrease of 11 per cent. in marriages.

Births registered during the eight months (January-August of this year) totalled 71,410, deaths 36,872, and marriages 40,084, as against 64,012 births, 35,761 deaths and 43,089 marriages during the corresponding eight months last year. This comparison shows increases of 11½ per cent. in births, and 3 per cent. in deaths and a decrease of 7 per cent. in marriages.

British Farmers At War

Co-Operation and Planning To Help Food Production

(By L. F. EASTERBROOK)

When war broke out, Britain's problem was to feed 6¾ million more people than in the last war from 4½ million fewer acres under the plow. Some 2½ million acres, or about one-tenth of her land under grass and cultivation, was also lost to food production since the days of 1918 on account of new factories, ribbon building, airdromes and land allowed to go to waste. Less than half our food supplies were home produced, and we had come to depend to a very much greater extent upon food stuffs from overseas, mostly grown in the wheat lands of the New World.

60 per cent Self-Sufficiency

Britain has dispensed with 6¾ million tons of these imported food stuffs over the past twelve months. In terms of wheat and reckoned by average British yields, this represents the produce of about 7 million acres of arable land, and our total of arable land before the war was under 12 million acres. Yet in spite of this enormous curtailment in the raw material of food production, Britain today is already producing more food than before the war. It is an achievement by her farmers that has astonished the most optimistic prophets.

No official figures of production are published in wartime, but it can safely be said that, with reduced consumption due to rationing, Britain at the end of the second year of war is producing quite 60 per cent of her food requirements, although she has had to grow as well her own supplies of animal feedstuffs formerly imported. Next year should show further advance towards self-sufficiency in food.

How has this been accomplished? The real heroes are the farmers. As in America, British farmers are strong individualists, and when it has come down to the improvisations and the overcoming of the hundred-and-one difficulties that present themselves on every farm under wartime conditions, their individualism has stood them in good stead. No totalitarian system could ever have produced such resourcefulness, such determination on the part of each one to make his own contribution to the war effort in his own way.

They appreciated the situation from the beginning, as the following illustration will demonstrate. It was on a lonely hill farm in Westmoreland, a small farm of 100 acres or so, the sort of place where the daily papers arrive, if at all, two days late, and it was within the first six months of the war. I found the farmer there scything some rushes in a grass field he was preparing to plow.

"There'll be fifteen acres of oats here next harvest," he told me. "It's not much, for there's only my son and me. But it'll help to make more space in a ship."

That was the spirit that produced the food, and it showed itself in a hundred different ways. Thousands of acres of derelict land, for example, have been debushed and plowed up by the enterprise of individual farmers, mostly men farming only a few hundred acres and without large financial resources behind them. It was land that had been derelict for twenty, forty, fifty and seventy years; some of it had never been plowed, so far as can be estimated, since Saxon times; some of it was so thick with thorn trees and undergrowth a year ago that animals that now and again had died in it could not be found for days. But somehow they managed it, and each man who thus added his quota to the area of Britain that will grow food, knew that he was making a vital contribution to the war.

But all this effort, however well-intentioned, would not have got us very far unless there had been direction and a national plan. Such a plan was ready and slipped into action the day war was declared...... In England, even more than in most other countries, conditions vary enormously from farm to farm, almost from field to field. Success of the wartime plan was bound to depend upon recognition of these local circumstances. So it was decided that the execution of the plan must be in local hands. County War Agricultural Committees were therefore appointed in every county, consisting of landowners, farmers and farm workers. They, in turn, appointed district committees, and there were

(Continued in next column)

Honor Roll

List of Soldiers Enlisted From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.	Martin, Jas.
Almond, Jas.	Morrison, B.
Birch, R.	Morrison, M.
Billings. Geo.	Morrison, F.
Billings, Arnold	Mittlestead, M.
Burgess, J.	Mossop, Wm.
Brunner, H.	Mortimer, L.
Battle, J.	Marshall, A.
Burke, Norman	Marshall, J.
Berg, Matt.	Miles, Herb.
Berg, Doug.	Miles, Harold
Ball, Harry	McKay, W. A.
Curtis, W.	Newman, W.
Curtis, J.	Okie, F.
Cave, J.	O'Hara, Joe
Digiano, L.	Porter, F.
Edmonson, Bert.	Porter, E.
Edwards, B.	Porter, J.
Edwards, A.	Pierce, Tom
Farquharson, Geo.	Peterson, Van
Farquharson, R.H.	Pullar, Stewart
Friedley. Wm.	Rieger, Henry
Friedley, H.	Ripper, Laurie
Friedley, R.	Ripper, Frank
Fletcher, L.	Ross, G.
Fletcher, H.	Simpson, Allan
Ganong, Ken.	Sprouse, K.
Grant, Tom	Smith, G.
Hubbard, L.	Smith, Geo.
Hamilton, C.	Smith, Jas.
Hamilton, M.	Skeets, S.
Hoy, T. C.	Sinclair, R.
Humphrey, T.	Sloan, Howard
Hudgeon, P.	Staples, L. D.
Joberg, Ellis	Stoness, R.
Jones, Evan	Taylor, M.
King, N.	Taylor, Lester
Kempf, K.	Taylor, Russell
Lefley, J.	Thompson, W.
Lindsay, W.	Tario, J. D.
Larder, O.	Venus, Arnold
	Venus, Art

Canadian Wheat Movement

Last week, farmers in Western Canada marketed 7.9 bushels of wheat, to bring the total since August 1st to 39.1 million. In the corresponding period a year ago farm deliveries totalled 95.3 million bushels.

(Continued from previous column)

even committees in every parish in some counties. All this public service was voluntarily given, the brunt of the work falling on farmers, although there is a paid Executive Officer, with one or more assistants in each county, and the aim has been to attach a paid technical expert to each district committee.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

HEALTH IN WAR EFFORT

"The health of Canada's manhood is such an important factor in our war effort, it may be the determining factor whether we win or lose," declared Dr. James J. McCann, of Ottawa, chairman of the Parliamentary Health Committee, speaking recently to an audience of women in Toronto.

To win, Dr. McCann declared, we must be strong, morally, mentally and physically. "It is not enough to have the will to win nor to be financially strong, or to have all the instruments of war, unless we have men and women in good health to work on the home front."

Why were 12,000 men who offered their services to their country rejected because they were physically unfit? Dr. McCann asked: "Probably with old heart or kidney lesions, the result of diphtheria or scarlet fever or measles, or ocular defects or stomach ulcers that either were preventable or could have been cured had early treatment been available."

Dr. McCann urged that every Canadian soldier be immediately toxoided against diphtheria. He also advocated a serological test for syphilis, both on entering the ranks and on discharge.

As for industrial workers on the home front, he urged that their hours of work be not too long, their working conditions should be good, and their nutrition up to standard.

Canada has 50,000 idle workers on the industrial front every day of the year through sickness, he went on.

Instead of 50,000 health workers in Canada there ought to be half a million of them, Dr. McCann declared.

In conclusion Dr. McCann advocated a national health crusade, subsidizing of full-time health services, medical care of the underprivileged, federal grants to aid provinces, and larger grants to voluntary bodies engaged in health work.

LONG SERVICE

FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS THIS FARMERS' COMPANY has been at work for Western Agriculture. Its customers have benefitted directly in the satisfaction they have found in marketing their grain or in buying farm supplies. All Western farmers have benefitted from improved business standards set by the Organized Farmers in business. And Western Agriculture as a whole has also been served, as this Company, by itself sometimes and often with other organizations, has represented it before governments and governmental bodies, and before the public.

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GROUP "B"

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[ ] Canadian Horticulture and Home, 1 yr.
[ ] Family Herald & Weekly Star, 1 yr.
[ ] Free Press Prairie Farmer, 1 yr.
[ ] Rod and Gun, 1 yr.
[ ] Canada Poultry Review, 1 yr.
[ ] American Fruit Grower, 1 yr.
[ ] Country Guide & Nor'West Farmer, 2 yrs.
[ ] Canadian Silver Fox & Fur, 1 yr.
[ ] Western Producer, 1 yr.
[ ] Canada Poultryman, 1 yr.

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[ ] Western Producer, 1 yr.	2.00
[ ] McCall's, 1 yr.	2.50
[ ] True Story, 1 yr.	2.25
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